

SP

MAVOR'S

SPELLING-BOOK.



*Delightful Task ! to rear the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh Instruction o'er the Mind,
To breathe th' enlivening Spirit, and to fix
The generous Purpose in the glowing breast.*

THOMSON



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BY

CHAPLAIN
NAT

From

NOV 1962

THE
ENGLISH
SPELLING-BOOK :

ACCOMPANIED BY
A PROGRESSIVE SERIES

OF

Easy and Familiar Lessons,

INTENDED AS

AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE

English Language.

BY WILLIAM MAJOR, LL. D.

RECTOR OF STONESFIELD ; VICAR OF HURLEY ;
CHAPLAIN TO THE EARL OF MOIRA ; AUTHOR OF THE BRITISH NEW
NATURAL HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS, UNIVERSAL SHORT HAND,
&c. &c. &c.

From the 241st London Edition, Revised and Improved.

MONTREAL.

H. H. CUNNINGHAM,

No. 38, ST. PAUL STREET.

1837.

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1837

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PREFACE.

THE parts of this Spelling-Book, comprising elementary knowledge of peculiar importance, and which should be committed to memory before the child is ten years old, are the three Spelling Tables of Proper Names in the 110th and following pages; the definitions of the Arts and Sciences beginning in page 122; the list of Countries and their chief Cities in page 126 and the following pages to 131; the Pence, Multiplication and other tables, at pages 153 and 154; and the definitions of the Parts of Speech, with the short Syntax, in pages 143 to 145. In giving these articles as tasks, the Editor recommends that they should always be divided into small portions, and on no occasion be made of such length as to create fatigue, or distress the Pupil.

The CHURCH Catechism, the two short Catechisms by Dr. MATTHEW, and the Social Catechism of Mr. BARROW, as well as the Prayers and the pieces of Poetry, should be committed to memory as the understanding enlarges, and the capacity to read improves. The list of resembling words at page 118: the Stops and Marks at page 149; the French and Latin Words and Phrases at pages 149, and 150; the Abbreviations which follow these; Dr. FRANKLIN'S Advice, in page 108; the Moral and Practical Observations at page 104; and the Survey of the Universe at page 133; maybe intermixed with other studies, according to the discretion of the judicious Tutor.

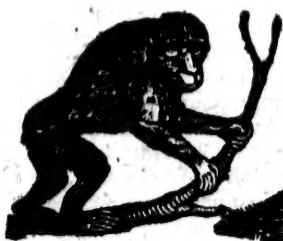
When the pupil has made some progress in this work he will be qualified to proceed to BLAIR'S Reading Exercises, and from thence to the Class Book and British Nepos.

It was a remark of the late Publisher, Sir Richard Phillips, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement,) when he pressed the execution and plan of this work on the Editor, "That a Spelling-Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a Bible into his hands; and it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle; and it will be felt by every candid Reader, that the child who may be unable to acquire any other literary knowledge than what can be learnt even in this elementary book, need never have reason to blush from total ignorance, or to err from want of a foundation of moral and religious principles.

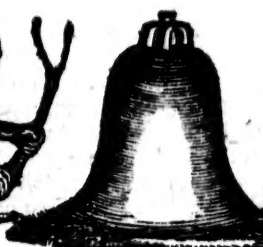
A a

B b

C c



Ape



Bell



Cock

D d

E e

F f



Dog



Ea-gle

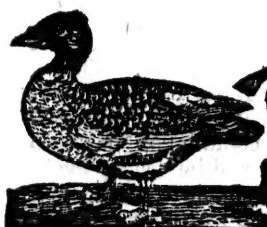


Fox

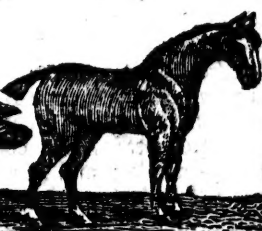
G g

H h

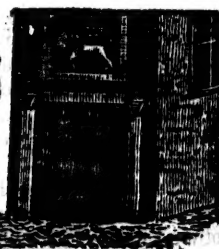
I i



Goose



Horse



Inn

C c



ock

J j



Jug

K k



Kite

L l



Li-on

F f



Fox

M m



Mouse

N n



Nest

O o



Owl

I i



l-n

P p



Plough

Q q



Queen

R



Rab-bit

S s



Ship

T t



Top

U u



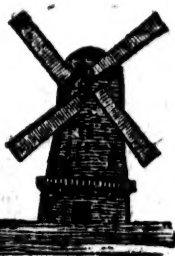
U-ni-corn

V v



Vul-ture

W w



Wind-mill

X x



Xer-xes

Y y



Yew-tree

Z z



Ze-bra

The Alphabet.

9

The Letters promiscuously arranged.

DBC FGEHAXUYMVRWNKP
JOZQISLT
zw xocly bdfpsmqnv hkrig
ejaui

The Italic Letters.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t
u v w x y z

Double and Triple Letters

fl fi ff fh fm
fl fi ff ffi ffl

æ	œ	æ	œ	&	&
AE	OE	ac	oe	and	and

The Old English Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Stops used in Reading.

,	;	:	.	?	!
Comma.	Semi-colon.	Colon.	Period.	Interrogation.	Exclamation.

Syllables of two Letters

Lesson 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by	b
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy	c
da	de	di	do	du	dy	d
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy	f

Lesson 2.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy	g
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy	h
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy	j
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky	k
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly	l

Lesson 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my	m
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny	n
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py	p
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry	r
sa	se	si	so	su	sy	s

Lesson 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty	t
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy	v
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy	w
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	yy	y
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy	z

Syllables of two Letters.

11

Lesson 5.

ou	by	b	ac	ad	af	ag	al
eu	cy	b	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
lu	dy	b	ic	id	if	ig	il
u	fy	b	oc	od	of	og	ol
		b	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

Lesson 6.

ru	gy						
u	hy	m	an	ap	ar	as	at
u	jy	m	en	ep	er	es	et
ru	ky	m	in	ip	ir	is	it
u	ly	m	on	op	or	os	ot
		m	un	up	ur	us	ut

Lesson 7.

a	my						
	ny	x	am	on	yo	me	so
	py	x	of	no	he	be	wo
	ry	x	ye	my	at	to	lo
	sy	x	by	as	up	ye	go
		x	an	or	ho	we	do

Lesson 8.

	ty						
	vy	n	so	am	an	if	ha
	wy	ay	oy	my	ye	be	as
		oh	it	on	go	no	us
	zy	me	we	up	to	us	lo

Lesson 9.

He is up.	We go in.	So do we
It is so.	Lo we go.	As we go.
Do ye so.	I go up.	If it be so.

Lesson 10

I am he.	So do I.	I do go.
He is in.	It is an ox.	Is he on.
I go on.	He or me.	We do so.

Lesson 11.

Ah me!	Be it so.	Do so.
He is up.	I am to go.	It is I.
Ye do go.	So it is.	He is to go.

Lesson 12.

Ye go by us.	Ah me, it is so.
It is my ox.	If ye do go in.
Do as we do.	So do we go on.

Lesson 13.

If he is to go.	Is it so or no?
I am to do so.	If I do go in.
It is to be on.	Am I to go on?

Lesson 1.

lad	pad	bed	led	red
mad	sad	fed	ned	wed

Lesson 2.

hid	lid	god	nod	bud
kid	rid	hod	rod	mud

Lesson 3.

gag	lag	rag	wag	leg
hag	nag	tag	beg	peg

Lesson 4.

wig	dog	jog	hug	pug
bog	fog	bug	jug	rug
log	hog	dug	mug	tug

Lesson 5.

gem	dim	rim	hum	sum
hem	him	gum	mum	rum

Lesson 6.

pan	zan	hen	din	kin
ran	den	men	fin	pin
van	fen	pen	gin	sin

Lesson 7.

don	bun	fun	pun	sun
yon	dun	gun	run	tun

Lesson 8.

lap	pap	tap	lip	rip
map	rap	dip	rip	sip
nap	sap	hip	pip	tip

Lesson 9.

hob	rob	bob	hop	mop	sop
lob	fob	fop	lop	pop	top

Lesson 10.

tar	far	mar	car	fir	cui
bar	jar	par	war	sir	pur

Lesson 11.

bat	mat	bet	let	wet	kit
cat	pat	fet	met	bit	sit
fat	rat	get	net	fit	dot
nat	sat	jet	pet	hit	wit

Lesson 12.

got	jot	not	rot	but	nut
hot	lot	pot	sot	hut	put

Lesson 13.

shy	fly	sly	try	fry	try
thy	ply	bry	dry	pry	wry

Lesson 14.

for	was	dog	the	you	and
may	art	egg	see	eat	fox
are	ink	had	off	boy	has

LESSONS, in words not exceeding THREE LETTERS

LESSON 1.

His pen is bad.

I met a man.

He has a net.

We had an egg.

LESSON 2.

Let me get a nap.

My hat was on.

His hat is off.

We are all up.

op sop
p top

cui
pur

kit
sit
dot
wit

nut
put

try
wry

and
fox
has

FREE LETTER

ON 2.

get a nap

was on

is off.

all up.

Lessons of THREE Letters

15

Lesson 3

His pen has no ink in it.

Bid him get my hat.

I met a man and a pig.

Let me go for my top.

Lesson 4.

Let the cat be put in a bag.

I can eat an egg.

The dog bit my toe.

The cat and dog are at war.

Lesson 5.

You are a bad boy if you pull off
the leg of a fly.

A fox got the old hen, and ate her.

Our dog got the pig.

Do as you are bid, or it may be
bad for you.

Lesson 6.

The cat bit the rat, and the dog
bit the cat.

Do not let the cat lie on the bed.

Pat her, and let her lie by you.

See how glad she is now I pat her.

Why does she cry mew?

Let her run out.

Words not exceeding FOUR letters.

Words not exceeding FOUR letters.

Cart	bark	halt	doll	bomb
dart	dark	malt	loll	comb
hart	hark	salt	poll	tomb
mart	lark	half	roll	hemp
part	mark	pelf	dull	limp
tart	park	wolf	gull	bump
wart	barm	bilk	hull	dump
band	farm	milk	lull	hump
hand	harm	silk	bull	camp
land	warm	folk	full	damp
sand	cash	bulk	pull	lamp
gall	hash	hulk	balm	jump
hall	gash	bell	calm	rump
mall	lash	cell	palm	pump
pall	mash	fell	helm	bend
tall	rash	hell	yelp	fend
wall	sash	sell	help	mend
fang	cast	tell	belt	rend
gang	fast	well	felt	send
hang	last	yell	melt	tend
pang	past	bili	pelt	ven
rang	vast	fill	welt	bind
bard	hath	gill	gilt	find
card	bath	kill	hilt	hind
hard	lath	mill	tilt	kind
lard	path	pill	bolt	mind
nard	balk	till	colt	rind
pard	talk	will	jamb	wind
yard	walk		lamb	bond
ward				pond

ters.

ters.

Words not exceeding FOUR Letters.

17

bomb
comb
tomb

hemp
limp
bump
dump
hump
camp
damp
lamp
jump
rump
pump

bend
fend
mend
rend
send
tend
ven
bind
find
hind
kind
mind
rind
wind
bond
pond

and
and

ang
ang
ang
ring
ong
ong
ung
ung
ung
ung
ung

ank
ank
ank
ank
ink
ink
ink

ant
ant
ent
ent
ent
ent
ent
ent
ent
ent
ent

lint
mint
tint
fort
hunt
runt

barb
garb
herb
verb
curb

herd
bird
cord
lord
ford
word

cork
fork
pork
work
lurk
murk
turk

marl
hurl
purl

form
worm

barn
yarn

fern
born
corn
horn
morn
lorn
torn
worn
burn
turn

carp
harp
warp

bars
cars
tars

sort
fort
port
wort

dish
fish
wish
gush
rush

bask
mask
task
busk
dusk
husk
musk

rusk
tusk

gasp
hasp
rasp
wasp
lisp

bass
lass
mass
pass
less
mess
hiss
kiss
miss
boss
moss
loss
toss

best
jest
lest
nest
pest
rest
test
vest
west
zest
fist
hist

list
mist
host
most
post
cost
lost
dust
gust
just
must
rust

pith
with
both
doth
moth

cow
bow
vow
now

nigh
sigh
high

gnat
gnaw

awl
bawl
owl
fowl

Words of FIVE and SIX Letters.

craw
drawl
growl

smith
troth
sloth
wroth
broth
cloth
froth

welch
filch
milch
haunch
launch
bench
tench
arch
march
parch
batch
hatch
latch
catch
fetch
itch
ditch
pitch
witch

rhyme
thyme

knack
knock

kneel
knob
know

fight
knight
light
might
night
right
sight
tight
blight
flight
plight
bright

breeze
sneeze
freeze

small
stall
dwell
knell
quell
shell
smell
spell
swell
chill
drill
skill
spill
still
swill
droll

stroll

qualm
psalm
whelm
whelp

smelt
spelt
spilt
stilt

thumb
dumb

cramp
stamp
champ
clump
plump
stump
trump

brand
grand
stand
strand
blend
spend
blind
grind

bring
cling
fling
sling
sting

swing
thing
wring
spring
string
twang
wrong
strong
throng
prong
clung
strang
flung
stung
swung
wring

crank
drank
flank
prank
shank
blank
plank
thank
brink
chink
clink
drink
blink
slink
think
slunk
drunk
trunk

scythe

scheme
scene
school

plant
grant
slant
scent
spent
flint
front
blunt
grunt

third
board
sword
hoard

dwarf
scarf
wharf
scurf

shark
spark
frank

snarl
twirl
whirl
churl

stern
scorn

thorn
shorn
sworn
churn
spurn

smart
chart
start
quart
shirt
skirt
spirt
short
snort
sport

clash
crash
flash
plash
smash
trash
quash
fresh

And
an
the
of
for
from
to
on
by

ters.

Words not exceeding six Letters

13

scheme	thorn	brush	ghast	tom	snow
scene	shorn	crush	ghost	sam	hail
school	sworn	flush	thrust	will	wind
plant	churn	plush	crust	fire	stone
grant	spurn	brisk	trust	smoke	rock
slant	smart	whisk	crost	sun	teeth
scent	chart	clasp	frost	moon	eyes
spent	start	grasp	dog	stars	nose
flint	quart	brass	man	rod	lips
front	shirt	glass	boy	stick	tongue
blunt	skirt	bless	girl	house	throat
grunt	spirt	dress	egg	cow	cheeks
third	short	stress	hen	gate	legs
board	snort	bliss	cock	east	arms
sword	sport	dress	book	west	feet
hoard	clash	gloss	bee	north	hand
dwarf	crash	gross	coach	south	head
scarf	flash	blast	cart	dark	face
wharf	plash	blest	pie	light	neck
scurf	smash	chest	tart	night	whisp
shark	trash	crest	milk	day	swarm
spark	quash	twist	jack	rain	storm
frank	fresh				

Words to be known at Sight

snarl	this	all	our	your	art	will
twirl	that	as	they	what	is	would
whirl	but	he	them	these	are	shall
churl	no	she	their	those	was	should
stern	not	it	who	there	were	may
scorn	with	him	whom	some	been	might
	up	her	whole	when	have	can
	or	we	which	be	has	could
	it	us	you	am	had	must

The	Up	She	Might	From	Who	Your
An	Or	It	Would	That	Their	What
Of	But	Him	Shall	Whole	Them	These
And	If	Her	May	Has	Those	There
For	No	We	Can	Am	With	Was
On	All	Us	Should	Art	They	Were
To	Not	Our	Could	Is	When	Been
This	He	You	Will	Whom	Some	Have
By	As	Be	Had	Are	Which	Must

Lessons on the E. final.

Al	ale	fan	fane	mop	mope	sam	same
oab	babe	fat	fate	mor	more	sid	side
bal	bale	fin	fine	mut	mute	sir	sire
ban	bane	fir	fire	nam	name	sit	site
bar	bare	for	fore	nod	node	sol	sole
bas	base	gal	gale	nor	nore	sur	sure
bid	bide	gam	game	not	note	tal	tale
oil	bile	gat	gate	od	ode	tam	tame
bit	bite	gor	gore	pan	pane	tap	tape
can	cane	har	hare	par	pare	tar	tare
cam	came	hat	hate	pil	pile	tid	tide
car	care	her	here	pin	pine	tin	time
cap	cape	hid	hide	pol	pole	ton	tone
con	cone	hop	hope	por	pore	top	tope
cop	cope	hol	hole	rat	rate	tub	tube
dal	dale	kit	kite	rid	ride	tun	tune
dam	dame	lad	lade	rip	ripe	van	vane
dar	dare	mad	made	rob	robe	val	vale
dat	date	man	mane	rod	rode	vil	vile
din	dine	mar	mare	rop	rope	vin	vine
dol	dole	mat	mate	rot	rote	vot	vote
dom	dome	mil	mile	rud	rude	wid	wide
dot	dote	mod	mode	rul	rule	win	wine
fam	fame	mol	mole	sal	sale	wir	wire

Lesson

A man
An old
A newA fat
He ca
You c
I amShe is
You c
Do no
Fill thTake
A good
A bad
A dear
A fineSpell
Do n
I lov
Look

Lessons of ONE Syllable.

21

Lessons, consisting of easy words of ONE SYLLABLE.

Lesson 1.

A mad ox	A wild colt	A live calf.
An old man	A tame cat	A gold ring
A new fan	A lean cow	A warm muff

Lesson 2.

A fat duck	A lame pig	A good dog
He can call	You will fall	He may beg
You can tell	He must sell	I will run
I am tall	I shall dig	Tom was hot

Lesson 3.

She is well	He did laugh	He is cold
You can walk	Ride your nag	Fly your kite
Do not slip	Ring the bell	Give it me
Fill that box	Spin the top	Take your hat

Lesson 4.

Take this book	Toss that ball	Buy it for us
A good boy	A sad dog	A new whip
A bad man	A soft bed	Get your book
A dear girl	A nice cake	Go to the door
A fine lad	A long stick	Come to the fire

Lesson 5.

Spell that word	Do you love me	Come and read
Do not cry	Be a good girl	Hear what I say
I love you	I like good boys	Do as you are bid
Look at it	All will love you	Mind your book

Your
 What
 These
 There
 Was
 Were
 Been
 Have
 Must

same
 side
 sire
 site
 sole
 sure
 tale
 tame
 tape
 tare
 tide
 time
 tone
 tope
 tube
 tune
 vane
 vale
 vile
 vine
 vote
 wide
 wine
 wire

Lesson 6.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

Lesson 7.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and if she finds a rat or a mouse, she will fly at him, and kill him soon. She will catch birds and kill them.

Lesson 8.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

Lesson 9.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl.—Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, and you must not waste it.

Lesson 10.

What are eyes for?—To see with.
 What are ears for?—To hear with.
 What is a tongue for?—To talk with.
 What are teeth for?—To eat with.
 What is a nose for?—To smell with.
 What are legs for?—To walk with.
 What are books for?—To learn with.

Try
Strive
your o
low a
hear yo

Look
care of
bite if y

Here
and wa
scratch
See
bright

Miss
if a po
hour;
if a sm
ear, sh
she wa

You
not ki
wings.
good,
them.
as you

Lesson 11.

read your
o not tear
good boy.

Try to lea fast. Thank those who teach you.
Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were
your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too
low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may
hear you. Read as you talk.

She looks
a rat or a
oon. She

Lesson 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good
care of the house. He will bark, but he will not
bite if you do not hurt him.

shall go to
or a kite to
ld spin it;
ou have a

Here is a fine sleek cat. She purs and frisks,
and wags her tail. Do not tease her, or she will
scratch you, and make you bleed.

See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his
bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

Lesson 13.

od girl.—
Boil some
k. Hold
throw the
o eat, and

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her;
if a poor mouse runs by her she screams for an
hour; and a bee on her frock will put her in a fit
if a small fly should get on her hair and buz in he.
ear, she would call all in the house to help her as if
she was hurt.

Lesson 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should
not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor
wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do
good, and will not sting you if you do not touch
them. All things that have life can feel as well
as you can.

Lesson 15.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

I want more, I want ten if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One, two, three, four, five, six, sev-en, eight, nine, ten.

Lesson 16.

Tom fell in the pond ; they got him out, but he was wet and cold : and his eyes were shut ; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed ; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand.— Why did he go near the pond ? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in ; but he would go, and he did fall in ; it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not the same.

Lesson 17.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn as he ought. When he was in school, he kept to his books, till all his tasks were done ; and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time ; and he was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the least boys in the school he made all the great boys his friends, and when he grew a great boy he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, or to use one of the boys ill, as long as he staid at school.

Be like Jack Hall, and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

Exercises in Words of ONE SYLLABLE containing the
DIPHTHONGS

ai, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, ue, ui, au, ou.

AID	air	spoil	scream	leap
aid	fair	coin	squeak	reap
paid	hair	join	deal	cheap
paid	pair	loin	heal	ear
aid	chair	goin	meal	dear
vaid	stair	joint	peal	fear
raid	bait	point	seal	hear
laid	gait		teal	near
taid	wait	pea	steal	sear
gain	plait	sea	sweal	year
main	faith	tea	beam	blear
pain	saith	flea	ream	clear
rain	neigh	plea	seam	smear
plain	weigh	each	team	spear
brain	eight	beach	bream	ease
chain	weight	leach	cream	pease
drain	rein	peach	dream	tease
grain	vein	reach	fleam	please
lain	feign	teach	gleam	seas
tain	reign	bleach	steam	fleas
swain	heir	breach	scream	cease
rain	their	preach	stream	peace
wain	height	beak	bean	grease
prain	voice	peak	dean	east
strain	choice	leak	mean	beast
faint	void	weak	lean	feast
paint	soil	bleak	clean	least
aint	toil	freak	glean	eat
plaint	broil	sneak	heap	beat
		speak		

feat	heart	hoast	pies	cloud
heat	great	roast	ties	plough
meat	bear	toast	_____	bough
neat	pear	boat	quest	bound
peat	_____	coat	guest	found
seat	coach	goat	_____	hound
teat	poach	moat	suit	pound
bleat	roach	float	fruit	round
cheat	goad	throat	juice	sound
treat	load	broad	sluice	wound
wheat	road	groat	bruise	ground
realin	toad	_____	cruise	_____
dealt	woad	brief	build	sour
health	loaf	chief	guild	flour
wealth	oak	grief	built	bout
stealth	coal	thief	guilt	gout
breast	foal	liege	guise	doubt
sweat	goal	mien	_____	lout
threat	shoal	siege	fraud	pout
death	roam	field	daunt	rout
breath	foam	wield	jaunt	bought
search	loam	yield	haunt	thought
earl	loan	shield	vaunt	ought
pearl	moan	fierce	caught	though
earn	groan	pierce	taught	four
learn	oar	tierce	fraught	pour
earth	boar	grieve	aunt	tough
dearth	roar	thieve	_____	rough
hearth	soar	lies	loud	your

Words of Arbitrary Sound.

Ache	laugh	lieu	drachm	quoif
adze	toe	quay	hymn	aye
aisle	choir	schism	nymph	quoit
yacht	pique	czar	gaol	ewe

LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

cloud
plough
bough
bound
found
hound
pound
round
sound
wound
ground

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good : she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a push ; and when she came home, she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good ?—No.

sour
flour
bout
gout
doubt
lout
pout
rout
bought
thought

Her Aunt gave her a cake ; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit ; and she did not choose he should : so she put it in a box, and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone there was a hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in, and eat it all. She then did cry so much that the nurse thought she was hurt ; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it ; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it all, and not give a bit to John.

LESSON 2.

ought
though
four
pour
tough
rough
your

Miss Jane Bond had a new Doll ; and her good Aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for a lace ; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make Doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash.

quoif
aye
quoit
ewe

Now these were fine things, you know : but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make Doll's clothes when she had cut them out ; but her kind Aunt gave her some thread too, and

then she went hard to work, and made Doll quite smart in a short time.

LESSON 3.

Miss Rose was a good child ; she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her book, and done some nice work ; so her Aunt said, you are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox.

So Miss Rose went with her Aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play-room, where they saw a Doll's house, with rooms in it ; there were eight rooms ; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well ; for if she had not she would have staid at home, and lost the sight of the Doll's house.

LESSON 4.

Charles went out to walk in the fields ; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it ; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird ; what will you do with it ? He said, I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not ; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields—why then should the poor bird like it ? So Charles let the poor thing fly.

LESSON 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy ; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out

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home.

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ade Doll quite of his eyes, for you must know that Frank would
it and eat all day long. First he would have a
great mess of rice milk, in an hour's time he would
ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads
of fruit and cakes: and as for meat and pies, if
you had seen him eat them, it would have made
you stare. Then he would drink as much as he
eat. But Frank could not long go on so; no one
can feed in this way but it must make him ill;—
and this was the case with Frank Pitt: nay, he
was like to die: but he did get well at last, though
it was a long while first.

LESSON 6.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields; he
found a nest, and took out the young birds; he
brought them home, but they did not know how to
eat, and he did not know how to feed them: so
the poor things were soon dead; and then he went
to see if he could get more, but he found the
poor old bird close by the nest;—her young ones
were gone, and she was sad, and did cry; Frank
was sad too, but he could not bring them back;
they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank! I
know he did not mean to let them die; but why
did he take them from their nest, from the old bird,
who would have fed them, and could take care
of them? How would he like to be stole from his
home.

LESSON 7.

Look at Jane, her hand is bound 'up in a cloth;
you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you.
She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire,
though she had been told she must not do it;

and it would have been well for her if she had not tried, for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain; and she can not work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

LESSON 8.

In the lane I met some boys; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart; but it was full of great stones, and he could not draw it. Poor dog! he would have done it to please them if he could: but he could not move it; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I could not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge, where hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things: if the dog had not been good, he would have bit them; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

LESSON 9.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds, if she was to use them so ill; and she has not had one since that time.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Observation.—The double accent (") shews that the following consonant is to be pronounced in both syllables ; as co"-py, pronounced cop-py ; but the Author has divided the words so that, as often as possible, each syllable is a distinct sound, and each sound a distinct syllable.

AB-BA	al-ley	arc-tic	back-wards
ab-bot	al-mond	ar-dent	ba-con
ab-ject	a"-loe	ar-dour	bad-ger
able	al-so	ar-gent	bad-ness
ab-sciss	al-tar	ar-gue	baf-ble
ab-sent	al-ter	ar-id	bag-gage
abs-tract	al-um	arm-ed	bai-iff
ac-cent	al-ways	ar-mour	ba-ker
a"-cid	am-ber	ar-my	bal-ance
ac-orn	am-ble	ar-rant	bald-ness
a-cre	am-bush	ar-row	bae-tu
ac-rid	am-ple	art-ful	bal-lad
act-ive	an-chor	art-ist	bal-last
act-or	an-gel	art-less	bal-lot
act-ress	an-ger	ash-es	bal-sam
ad-age	an-gle	ask-er	band-ago
ad-der	an-gry	as-pect	band-box
ad-dle	an-cle	as-pen	ban-dy
ad-vent	an-nals	as-sets	bane-ful
ad-verb	an-swer	asth-ma	ban-ish
ad-verse	an-tic	au-dit	bank-er
af-ter	an-vil	au-thor	bank-rupt
a-ged	a-ny	aw-ful	ban-ner
a-gent	ap-ple	ax-is	ban-quet
a"-gile	a-pril	a-zure	ban-ter
a-gue	a-pron	Bab-ble	bant-ling
ail-ment	apt-ness	bab-bler	bap-tism
ai-ry	ar-bour	ba-by	barb-ed
al-der	arch-er	back-lite	bar-ber

bare-foot	bel-low	blind-ness	bor-row
bare-ness	bel-ly	blis-ter	bot-tle
bar-gain	ber-ry	bloat-ed	bot-tom
bark-ing	be-som	blood-shed	bound-less
bar-ley	bet-ter	bloo"-dy	boun-ty
bar-on	be"-vy	bloom-ing	bow-els
bar-ren	bi-as	blos-som	bow-er
bar-row	bib-bei	blow-ing	box-er
bar-ter	bi-ble	blub-ber	boy-ish
base-ness	bid-der	blue-ness	brace-let
bash-ful	big-ness	blun-der	brack-et
ba-sin	big-ot	blunt-less	brack-ish
bas-ket	bil-let	blus-ter	brag-ger
bas-tard	bind-er	board-er	bram-ble
bat-ten	bind-ing	boast-er	bran-dish
bat-tle	birch-en	boast-ing	brave-ly
owl-ing	bird-lime	bob-bin	brawl-ing
hea-con	birth-day	bod-kin	braw-ny
bea-dle	bish-op	ho"-dy	bra-zen
bea-my	bit-ter	bog-gle	break-fast
beard-less	bit-tern	boil-er	breast-plate
bear-er	black-en	bold-ness	breath-less
beast-ly	black-ness	bol-ster	breed-ing
beat-er	blad-der	bond-age	brew-er
beau-ty	blame-less	bon-fire	bri-ber
bed-ding	blan-dish	bon-net	brick-bat
bee-hive	blan-ket	bon-ny	brick-kiln
beg-gar	bleak-ness	bo-ny	bri-dal
be-ing	bleat-ing	boo-by	bride-maid
bed-lam	bleed-ing	book-ish	bri-dle
bed-time	blem-ish	boor-ish	brief-ly
bel-fry	bless-ing	boo-ty	bri-ar
bel-man	blind-fold	bor-der	bright-ness

brin
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bru-
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bub-
buck
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bud-
buf-f
bug-l
bu-gl
bul-k
bul-l
bul-r
bul-w
bum-
bump
ban-
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ban-
bar-d
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burn-
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bor-row
bot-tle
bot-tom
bound-less
boun-ty
bow-els
bow-er
box-er
boy-ish
brace-let
brack-et
brack-ish
brag-ger
bram-ble
bran-dish
brave-ly
brawl-ing
braw-ny
bra-zen
break-fast
breast-plate
breath-less
breed-ing
brew-er
bri-ber
brick-bat
brick-kiln
bri-dal
bride-maid
bri-dle
brief-ly
bri-ar
bright-ness

brim-mer
brim-stone
bring-er
bri-ny
bris-tle
brit-tle
bro-ken
bro-ker
bru-tal
bru-tish
bub-ble
buck-et
buc-kle
buck-ler
buck-ram
bud-get
buf-fet
bug-bear
bu-gle
bul-ky
bul-let
bul-rush
bul-wark
bum-per
bump-kin
bun-dle
bun-gle
bun-gler
bur-den
bur-gess
burn-er
burn-ing
bur-nish

bush-el
bus-tle
butch-er
but-ler
but-ter
but-tock
bux-om
buz-zard
Cab-bage
cab-in
ca-ble
cad-dy
ca-dence
call-ing
cal-lous
cam-bric
cam-let
can-cel
can-cer
can-did
can-dle
can-ker
can-non
cant-er
can-vas
ca-per
ca-pon
cap-tain
cap-tive
cap-ture
car-case
card-er
care-ful

care-less
car-nage
car-rot
car-pet
cart-er
carv-er
case-ment
cas-ket
cast-or
cas-tle
cau-dle
cav-il
cause-way
caus-tic
ce-dar
ceil-ing
cel-lar
cen-sure
cen-tre
ce-rate
cer-tain
chal-dron
chal-ice
chal-lenge
cham-ber
chan-cel
chand-ler
chan-ger
chang-ing
chan-nel
chap-el
chap-lain
chap-let

chap-man
chap-ter
char-coal
char-ger
charm-er
charm-ing
char-ter
chas-ten
chat-tels
chat-ter
cheap-en
cheap-ness
cheat-er
cheer-ful
chem-ist
cher-ish
cher-ry
ches-nut
chief-ly
child-hood
child-ish
chil-dren
chim-ney
chis-el
cho-ler
chop-ping
chris-ten
chuc-kle
churl-ish
churn-ing
ci-der
cin-der
ci-pher

cir-cle
 cis-tern
 cit-ron
 ci"-ty
 clam-ber
 clam-my
 clam-our
 clap-per
 clar-et
 clas-sic
 clat-ter
 clean-ly
 clear-ness
 cler-gy
 clev-er
 cli-ent
 cli-mate
 cling-er
 clog-gy
 clois-ter
 clo-ser
 clos-et
 clou-dy
 clo-ver
 clo-ven
 clown-ish
 clus-ter
 clum-sy
 clot-ty
 cob-ler
 cob-nut
 cob-web
 cock-pit

cod-lin
 cof-fee
 cold-ness
 col-lar
 col-lect
 col-lege
 col-lop
 co-lon
 col-our
 com-bat
 come-ly
 com-er
 com-et
 com-fort
 com-ma
 com-ment
 com-merce
 com-mon
 com-pact
 com-pass
 com-pound
 com-ra-de
 con-cave
 con-cert
 con-cord
 con-course
 con-duct
 con-duit
 con-flict
 con-gress
 con-quer
 con-quest
 con-stant

con-sul
 con-test
 con-text
 con-tract
 con-vent
 con-vert
 con-vex
 con-vict
 cool-er
 cool-ness
 coop-er
 cop-per
 co"-py
 cord-age
 cor-ner
 cos-tive
 cost-ly
 cot-ton
 cov-er
 coun-cil
 coun-sel
 coun-ter
 coun-ty
 coup-let
 court-ly
 cow-ard
 cou-sin
 crack-er
 crac-kle
 craf-ty
 crea-ture
 cred-it
 crib-bage

crook-ed
 cross-ness
 crotch-et
 crude-ly
 cru-el
 cru-et
 crum-ple
 crup-per
 crus-ty
 crys-tal
 cud-gel
 cul-prit
 cum-ber
 cun-ning
 cup-board
 cu-rate
 cur-dle
 cur-few
 curl-ing
 cur-rant
 curt-sy
 cur-rent
 cur-ry
 curs-ed
 cur-tain
 cur-ved
 cus-tard
 cus-tom
 cut-ler
 cyn-ic
 cy-press
 Dab ble
 dan-ger

dag-
 dai-ly
 dain-
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 dan-c
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 dan-d
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 dark-
 darl-i
 das-ta
 daz-z
 dear-l
 dear-r
 dead-
 death
 debt-
 de-ce
 de-ist
 del-u
 dib-b
 dic-ta
 di-et
 dif-fe
 dim-
 dim-
 din-r
 dis-c

crook-ed	dag-ger	dis-mal	dwel-ling	ev-er
cross-ness	dai-ly	dis-tance	dwin-dle	e-vil
crotch-et	dain-ty	dis-tant	Ea-ger	ex-it
crude-ly	dai-ry	do-er	ea-gle	eye-sight
cru-el	dal-ly	dog-ger	east-er	eye-sore
cru-et	dam-age	dol-lar	eat-er	Fa-ble
crum-ple	dam-ask	dol-phin	ear-ly	fa-bric
crup-per	dam-sel	do-nor	earth-en	fa-cing
crus-ty	dan-cer	dor-mant	ec-ho	fac-tor
crys-tal	dan-dle	doub-let	ed-dy	fag-got
cud-gel	dan-driff	doubt-ful	ed-ict	faint-ness
cul-prit	dan-gle	doubt-less	ef-fort	faith-ful
cum-ber	dap-per	dough-ty	e-gress	fal-con
cun-ning	dark-ness	dow-er	ei-ther	fal-low
cup-board	dar-ling	dow-las	el-bow	false-hood
cu-rate	das-tard	dow-ny	el-der	fam-ine
cur-dle	daz-zle	drag-gle	em-blem	fam-ish
cur-few	dear-ly	drag-on	em-met	fa-mous
curl-ing	dear-ness	dra-per	em-pire	fan-cy
cur-rant	dead-ly	draw-er	emp-ty	farm-er
curt-sy	death-less	draw-ing	end-less	far-row
cur-rent	debt-or	dread-ful	en-ter	far-ther
cur-ry	de-cent	dream-er	en-try	fast-en
curs-ed	de-ist	dri-ver	en-voy	fa-tal
cur-tain	del-uge	drop-sy	en-vy	fa-ther
cur-ved	dib-ble	drub-bing	eph-od	faul-ty
cus-tard	dic-tate	drum-mer	ep-ic	fa-vour
cus-tom	di-et	drunk-ard	e-qual	fawn-ing
cut-ler	dif-fer	du-el	er-ror	fear-ful
cyn-ic	dim-ness	duke-dom	es-say	feath-er
cy-press	dim-ple	dul-ness	es-sence	fee-ble
Dab ble	din-ner	du-rance	eth-ic	feel-ing
dan-ger	dis-cord	du-ty	e-ven	feign-ed

fel-low
fel-on
fe-male
fen-cer
fen-der
fer-tile
fer-vent
fes-ter
fet-ter
fe-ver
fid-dle
fig-ure
fill-er
fil-thy
fi-nal
fin-ger
fin-ish
firm-ness
fix-ed
flab-by
flag-on
fla-grant
flan-nel
fla-vour
flesh-ly
flo-rist
flow-er
flus-ter
flut-ter
fol-low
fol-ly
fond-ler
fool-ish

foot-step
fore-cast
fore-most
fore-sight
fore-head
for-est
for-mal
for-mer
fort-night
for-tune
found-er
foun-tain
fowl-er
fra-grant
free-ly
fren-zy
friend-ly
frig-ate
fros-ty
fro-ward
frow-zy
fruit-ful
full-er
fu-my
fun-nel
fun-ny
fur-nace
fur-nish
fur-row
fur-ther
fu-ry
fus-ty
fu-tile

fu-ture
Gab-blo
gain-ful
gal-lant
gal-ley
gal-lon
gal-lop
gam-ble
game-ster
gam-mon
gan-der
gaunt-let
gar-bage
gar-den
gar-gle
gar-land
gar-ment
gar-ner
gar-nish
gar-ret
gar-ter
gath-er
gau-dy
ga-zer
geld-ing
gen-der
gen-tile
gen-tle
gen-try
ges-ture
get-ting
gew-gaw
ghast-ly

gi-ant
gib-bet
gid-dy
gig-gle
gild-er
gild-ing
gim-let
gin-ger
gir-dle
girl-ish
giv-er
glad-den
glad-ness
glean-er
glib-ly
glim-mer
glis-ten
gloo-my
glo-ry
glos-sy
glut-ton
gnash-ing
gob-let
god-ly
go-er
gold-en
gos-ling
gos-pel
gos-sip
gou-ty
grace-ful
gram-mar
gran-deur

gras-
gra-t
gra-v
gra-v
gra-z
grea-
great
great
gree-
green
greet-
griev-
griev-
grind-
gris-k
gris-ly
grist-l
groan-
gro-ce
grot-t
groun
gruff-
guilt-
guil-ty
gun-n
gus-se
gus-ty
gut-te
guz-z
Hab-i
hack-
had-d
hag-g

gi-ant
gib-bet
gid-dy
gig-gle
gild-er
gild-ing
gim-let
gin-ger
gir-dle
girl-ish
giv-er
glad-den
glad-ness
glean-er
glib-ly
glim-mer
glis-ten
gloo-my
glo-ry
glos-sy
glut-ton
gnash-ing
gob-let
god-ly
go-er
gold-en
gos-ling
gos-pel
gos-sip
gou-ty
grace-ful
gram-mar
gran-deur

gras-sy
gra-tis
gra-ver
gra-vy
gra-zing
grea-sy
great-ly
great-ness
gree-dy
green-ish
greet-ing
griev-ance
griev-ous
grind-er
gris-kin
gris-ly
grist-ly
groan-ing
gro-cer
grot-to
ground-less
gruff-ness
guilt-less
guil-ty
gun-ner
gus-set
gus-ty
gut-ter
guz-zle
Hab-it
hack-ney
had-dock
hag-gard

hag-gle
hail-stone
hai-ry
halt-er
ham-let
ham-per
hand-ful
hand-maid
hand-some
han-dy
hang-er
hang-ings
han-ker
hap-pen
hap-py
har-ass
har-bour
hard-en
har-dy
har-m-ful
harm-less
har-ness
har-row
har-vest
hast-en
hat-ter
hate-ful
ha-tred
haugh-ty
haunt-ed
haz-ard
ha-zel
ha-zy

hea~dy
heal-ing
hear-ing
heark-en
heart-en
heart-less
hea-then
heav-en
hea~vy
he-brew
hec-tor
heed-ful
hel-met
help-er
help-ful
help-less
hem-lock
herb-age
herds-man
her-mit
her-ring
hew-er
hic-cup
hig-gler
high-ness
hil-lock
hil-ly
hin-der
hire-ling
hob-ble
hog-gish
hogs-head
hold-fast

hol-land
hol-low
ho-ly
hom-age
home-ly
hon-est
hon-our
hood-wink
hope-ful
hope-less
hor-rid
hor-ror
host-age
host-ess
hos-tile
hot-house
hour-ly
house-hold
hu-man
hum-ble
hu-mour
hun-ger
hunt-er
hur-ry
hurt-ful
hus-ky
hys-sop
I-dler
i-dol
im-age
in-cense
in-come
in-dex

in-fant	jour-nal	lad-der	lim-ber
ink-stand	jour-ney	la-ding	lim-it
in-let	joy-ful	la-dle	lim-ner
in-mate	joy-less	la-dy	lin-guist
in-most	joy-ous	lamb-kin	li-on
in-quest	judg-ment	lan-cet	list-ed
in-road	jug-gle	land-lord	lit-ter
in-sect	jui-cy	land-mark	lit-tle
in-sult	jum-ble	land-scape	live-ly
in-sight	ju-ry	lan-guage	liv-er
in-stance	just-ice	lan-guid	liz-ard
in-stant	just-ly	lap-pet	lead-ing
in-step	Keen-ness	lar-der	lob-by
in-to	keep-er	lath-er	lob-ster
in-voice	ken-nel	lat-ter	lock-et
i-ron	ker-nel	laugh-ter	lo-cust
is-sue	ket-tle	law-ful	lodg-ment
i-tem	key-hole	law-yer	lodg-er
Jab-ber	kid-nap	lead-en	lof-ty
jag-ged	kid-ney	lead-er	log-wood
jan-gle	kin-dle	lea-ky	long-ing
jar-gon	kind-ness	lean-ness	loose-ness
jas-per	king-dom	learn-ing	lord-ly
jeal-ous	kins-man	leath-er	loud-ness
jel-ly	kitch-en	length-en	love-ly
jest-er	kna-vish	lep-er	lov-er
Je-sus	kneel-ing	lev-el	low-ly
jew-el	know-ing	le-vy	low-ness
jew-ish	knowl-edge	li-bel	loy-al
jin-gle	knuc-kle	li-cense	lu-cid
join-er	La-bel	life-less	lug-gage
join-ture	la-bour	light-en	lum-ber
ol-ly	lack-ing	light-ning	lurch-er

lim-ber	lark-er	mel-low	month-ly	nar-row
lim-it	lark-ky	mem-ber	mor-al	nas-ty
lim-ner	lark-ic	men-ace	mor-sel	na-tive
lin-guist	Mag-got	mend-er	mor-tal	na-ture
li-on	ma-jor	men-tal	mor-tar	na-vel
list-ed	ma-ker	mer-cer	most-ly	naugh-ty
lit-ter	mal-let	mer-chant	moth-er	na-vy
lit-tle	malt-ster	mer-cy	mo-tive	neat-ness
live-ly	mam-mon	mer-it	move-ment	neck-cloth
liv-er	man-drake	mes-sage	moun-tain	need-ful
liz-ard	man-gle	met-al	mourn-ful	nee-dle
lead-ing	man-ly	meth-od	mouth-ful	nee-dy
lob-by	man-ner	mid-dle	mud-dle	ne-gro
lob-ster	man-tle	migh-ty	mud-dy	neigh-bour
lock-et	ma-ny	mil-dew	muf-fle	nei-ther
lo-cust	mar-ble	mild-ness	mum-ble	ne-phew
lodg-ment	mar-ker	mill-stone	mum-my	ner-vous
lodg-er	marks-man	mil-ky	mur-der	net-tle
lof-ty	mar-row	mill-er	mur-mur	new-ly
log-wood	mar-quis	mim-ic	mush-room	new-ness
long-ing	mar-shal	mind-ful	mu-sic	nib-ble
loose-ness	mar-tyr	min-gle	mus-ket	nice-ness
lord-ly	ma-son	mis-chief	mus-lin	nig-gard
loud-ness	mas-ter	mi-ser	mus-tard	night-cap
love-ly	mat-ter	mix-ture	mus-ty	nim-ble
ov-er	max-im	mock-er	mut-ton	nip-ple
ow-ly	may-or	mod-el	na-z-zle	no-ble
ow-ness	may-pole	mod-ern	myr-tle	nog-gin
oy-al	may-ly	mod-est	mys-tic	non-age
u-cid	mean-ing	mois-ture	Nail-er	non-sense
ug-gage	mea-sure	mo-ment	na-ked	non-surt
um-ber	med-dle	mon-key	name-less	nos-tril
urch-er	weak-ness	mon-ster	nap-kin	nos-trum

two Syllables.

noth-ing
no-tice
nov-el
nov-ice
num-ber
nurs-er
nur-ture
nut-meg
Oak-ish
oak-en
oat-meal
ob-ject
ob-long
o-olure
o-dour
of-fer
of-fice
off-spring
o-gle
oil-man
oint-ment
old-er
ol-ive
o-men
on-set
o-pen
op-tic
o-pal
or-ange
or-der
or-gan
oth-er
o-ral

ot-ter
o-ver
out-cast
out-cry
out-er
out-most
out-rage
out-ward
out-work
own-er
oys-ter
Pa-cer
pack-age
pack-er
pack-et
pad-dle
pad-dock
pad-lock
pa-gan
pain-ful
paint-er
paint-ing
pal-ace
pal-ate
pale-ness
pal-let
pam-phlet
pan-cake
pan-ic
pan-try
pa-per
pa-pist
par-boil

par-cel
parch-ing
parch-ment
par-don
pa-rent
par-ley
par-lour
par-rot
par-ry
par-son
part-ner
par-ty
pas-sage
pas-sive
pass-port
pas-ture
pat-ent
pave-ment
pay-ment
pea-cock
peb-ble
ped-ant
ped-lar
peep-er
pee-vish
pelt-ing
pen-dant
pen-man
pen-ny
pen-sive
peo-ple
pep-per
per-fect

per-il
per-ish
per-jure
per-ry
per-son
pert-ness
pes-ter
pes-tle
pet-ty
pew-ter
phi-al
phren-sy
phys-ic
pic-kle
pick-lock
pic-ture
pie-ces
pig-my
pil-fer
pil-grim
pil-lage
pill-box
pi-lot
pim-ple
pin-case
pin-cers
pinch-ing
pi-per
pip-pin
pi-rate
pitch-er
pit-tance
pi"-ty

ply-ot
pla-ce
pla"-ci
plain-t
plan-e
plant-e
plas-te
plat-te
plat-ter
play-er
play-in
pleas-a
pleas-u
plot-ter
plu-mag
plum-m
plump-r
plun-der
plu-ral
ply-ing
coach-e
nock-et
oo-et
poi-son
oo-ker
oo-lar
ool-ish
oom-pou
oon-der
oo-pish
oop-py
oot-al
os-set

per-il	pliv-ot	post-age	prin-cess	punc-ture
per-ish	pla-ces	pos-ture	pri-vate	pun-gent
per-jure	pla"-cid	po-tent	pri"-vy	pun-ish
per-ry	plain-tiff	pot-ter	prob-lem	pup-py
per-son	plan-et	pot-tle	proc-tor	pur-blind
pert-ness	plant-er	poul-try	prod-uce	pure-ness
pes-ter	plas-ter	pounce-box	prod-uct	pur-pose
pes-tle	plat-ted	pound-age	prof-fer	pu-trid
pet-ty	plat-ter	pound-er	prof-it	puz-zle
pew-ter	play-er	pow-er	prog-ress	Quad-rant
phi-al	play-ing	pow-der	pro'-ject	quag-mire
phren-sy	pleas-ant	prac-tice	pro-logue	quaint-ness
phys-ic	pleas-ure	prais-er	prom-ise	qua-ker
pic-kle	plot-ter	pran-cer	proph-et	qualm-ish
pick-lock	plu-mage	prat-tle	pros-per	quar-rel
pic-ture	plum-met	prat-tler	pros-trate	quar-ry
pie-ces	plump-ness	pray-er	proud-ly	quar-tan
pig-my	plun-der	preach-er	prow-ess	quar-ter
pil-fer	plu-ral	preb-end	prowl-er	qua-ver
pil-grim	ply-ing	pre-cept	pry-ing	queer-ly
pil-lage	coach-er	pre-dal	pru-dence	que"-ry
pill-box	cock-et	pref-ace	pru-dent	quib-ble
pi-lot	co-et	prel-ate	psalm-ist	quick-en
pim-ple	poi-son	prel-ude	psalt-er	quick-ly
pin-case	po-ker	pres-age	pub-lic	quick-sand
pin-cers	po-lar	pres-ence	pub-lish	qui-et
pinch-ing	pol-ish	pres-ent	puc-ker	quin-sy
pi-per	pom-pous	press-er	pud-ding	quint-al
pip-pin	pon-der	pric-kle	pud-dle	quit-rent
pi-rate	po-pish	prick-ly	puff-er	quiv-er
pitch-er	pop-py	priest-hood	pul-let	quo-rum
pit-tance	port-al	pri-mate	pul-pit	quo-ta
pi"-ty	pos-set	prim-er	pump-er	Rab-bit

rab-ble
 ra-cer
 rack-et
 rad-ish
 raf-fle
 raf-ter
 rag-ged
 rail-er
 rai-ment
 rain-bow
 rai-ny
 rais-er
 rai-sin
 ra-kish
 rul-ly
 ram-ble
 ram-mer
 ram-pant
 ram-part
 ran-cour
 ran-dom
 ran-ger
 ran-kle
 ran-sack
 ran-som
 rant-er
 rap-id
 rap-ine
 rap-ture
 rash-ness
 ra-ther
 rat-tle
 rav-age

ra-ven
 raw-ness
 ra-zor
 rea-der
 rea-dy
 re-al
 reap-er
 rea-son
 reb-el
 re-cent
 rec-kon
 rec-tor
 ref-use
 rent-al
 rest-less
 rev-el
 rib-and
 rich-es
 rid-dance
 rid-dle
 ri-der
 ri-fle
 right-ful
 rig-our
 ri-ot
 rip-ple
 ri-val
 riv-er
 riv-et
 roar-ing
 rob-ber
 rock-et
 roll-er

ro-man
 ro-mish
 roo-my
 ro-sy
 rot-ten
 round-ish
 ro-ver
 roy-al
 rub-ber
 rub-bish
 ru-by
 rud-der
 rude-ness
 rue-ful
 ruf-fle
 rug-ged
 ru-in
 ru-ler
 rum-ble
 rum-mage
 ru-mour
 rum-ple
 run-let
 run-ning
 rup-ture
 rus-tic
 rus-ty
 ruth-less
 Sab-bath
 sa-ble
 sa-bre
 sack-cloth
 sad-den

sad-dle
 safe-ly
 safe-ty
 saf-fron
 sail-or
 sal-ad
 sal-ly
 sal-mon
 salt-ish
 sal-vage
 sal-ver
 sam-ple
 san-dal
 san-dy
 san-guine
 sap-ling
 sap-py
 sat-chel
 sat-in
 sat-ire
 sav-age
 sau-cer
 sa-ver
 sau-sage
 saw-yer
 say-ing
 scab-bard
 scaf-fold
 scam-per
 scan-dal
 scar-let
 scat-ter
 schol-ar

sci-e
 scof
 scol
 scorn
 scrib
 scrip
 scru
 scuf
 scull
 sculp
 scur
 seam
 sea-s
 se-cro
 seed
 see-in
 seem
 sell-e
 sen-a
 sense
 sen-te
 se-que
 ser-m
 ser-pe
 ser-va
 ser-vi
 set-ter
 set-tle
 shab
 shac
 shad
 shag
 shal-l

sad-dle
safe-ly
safe-ty
saf-fron
sail-or
sal-ad
sal-ly
sal-mon
salt-ish
sal-vage
sal-ver
sam-ple
san-dal
san-dy
san-guine
sap-ling
sap-py
sat-chel
sat-in
sat-ire
sav-age
sau-cer
sa-ver
sau-sage
saw-yer
say-ing
scab-bard
scaf-fold
scam-per
scan-dal
scar-let
scat-ter
schol-er

sci-ence
scoff-er
scol-lop
scorn-ful
scrib-ble
scrip-ture
scru-ple
scuf-ble
scull-er
sculp-ure
scur-vy
seam-less
sea-son
se-cret
seed-less
see-ing
seem-ly
sell-er
sen-ate
sense-less
sen-tence
se-quel
ser-mon
ser-pent
ser-vant
ser-vice
set-ter
set-tle
shab-by
shac-kle
shad-ow
shag-gy
shal-low

sham-ble
shame-ful
shame-less
shape-less
sha-pen
sharp-en
sharp-er
shat-ter
shear-ing
shel-ter
shep-herd
sher-iff
sher-ry
shil-ling
shi-ning
ship-wreck
shock-ing
short-er
short-en
shov-el
should-er
show-er
shuf-ble
shut-ter
shut-tle
sick-en
sick-ness
sight-less
sig-nal
si-lence
si-lent
sim-per
sim-ple

sim-ply
sin-ew
sin-ful
sing-ing
sing-er
sin-gle
sin-ner
si-ren
sis-ter
sit-ting
skil-ful
skil-let
skim-mer
slack-en
slan-der
slat-tern
sla-vish
sleep-er
slee-py
slip-per
sli-ver
slop-py
sloth-ful
slub-ber
slug-gard
slum-ber
smell-ing
smug-gle
smut-ty
snaf-ble
snag-gy
snap-per
sneak-ing

snuf-ble
sock-et
sod-den
soft-en
sol-ace
sol-emn
sol-id
sor-did
sor-row
sor-ry
sot-tish
sound-ness
span-gle
spar-kle
spar-row
spat-ter
speak-er
speech-less
spee-dy
spin-dle
spin-net
spir-it
spit-tle
spite-ful
splint-er
spo-ken
sport-ing
spot-less
sprin-kle
spun-gy
squan-der
squeam-ish
sta-ble

stag-ger	stub-born	swea"-ty	tell er
stag-nate	stu-dent	sweep-ing	tem-per
stall-fed	stum-ble	sweet-en	tem-pest
stam-mer	stur-dy	sweet-ness	tem-ple
stand-ish	sub-ject	swel-ling	tempt-er
sta-ple	suc-cour	swift-ness	ten-ant
star-tle	suck-ling	swim-ming	ten-der
state-ly	sud-den	sys-tem	ter-race
sta-ting	suf-fer	Tab-by	ter-ror
sta-tue	sul-len	ta-ble	tes-ty
stat-ure	sul-ly	tac-kle	tet-ter
stat-ute	sul-tan	ta-ker	thank-ful
stead-fast	sul-try	tal-ent	thatch-er
stee-ple	sum-mer	tal-low	thaw-ing
steer-age	sum-mit	tal-ly	there-fore
stic-kle	sum-mons	tame-ly	thick-et
stiff-en	sun-day	tam-my	thiev-ish
sti-ple	sun-der	tam-per	thim-ble
still-ness	sun-dry	tan-gle	think-ing
stin-gy	sup-per	tan-kard	thirs-ty
stir-rup	sup-ple	tan-sy	thor-ny
stom-ach	sure-ty	ta-per	thorn-back
sto-ny	sur-feit	tap-ster	thought-ful
stor-my	sur-ly	tar-dy	thou-sand
sto-ry	sur-name	tar-get	thrash-er
stout-ness	sur-plice	tar-ry	threat-en
strag-gle	swab-by	tar-tar	throb-bing
stran-gle	swad-dle	taste-less	thump-ing
stric-ken	swagger	tas-ter	thun-der
strict-ly	swal-low	tat-tle	thurs-day
stri-king	swan-skin	taw-dry	tick-et
strip-ling	swar-thy	taw-ny	tic-kle
struc-ture	swear-ing	tay-lor	ti-dy

tight
 till-a
 till-e
 tim-b
 time-
 tinc-
 tin-d
 tin-g
 tin-k
 tin-se
 tip-pe
 tip-pl
 tire-s
 ti-tle
 tit-ter
 ut-tle
 toi-let
 to-ker
 ton-na
 tor-m
 tor-re
 tor-tu
 to-tal
 tot-ter
 tow-e
 tow-e
 town-
 tra-di
 traf-fi
 trai-to
 tram-
 tram-
 tran-s

tell er
tem-per
tem-pest
tem-ple
tempt-er
ten-ant
ten-der
ter-race
ter-ror
tes-ty
tet-ter
thank-ful
thatch-er
thaw-ing
there-fore
thick-et
thiev-ish
thim-ble
think-ing
thirs-ty
thor-ny
horn-back
thought-ful
hou-sand
hrash-er
hreat-en
prob-bing
hump-ing
hun-der
hurs-day
ck-et
c-kle
dy

tight-en
till-age
till-er
tim-ber
time-ly
tinc-ture
tin-der
tin-gle
tin-ker
tin-sel
tip-pet
tip-ple
tire-some
ti-tle
tit-ter
tit-tle
toi-let
to-ken
ton-nage
tor-ment
tor-rent
tor-ture
to-tal
tot-ter
tow-el
tow-er
town-ship
tra-ding
traf-fic
tra-i-tor
tram-mel
tram-ple
tran-script

trans-fer
trea-~~cle~~
trea-~~son~~
treas-ure
trea-tise
treat-ment
trea-ty
trein-ble
trench-er
tres-pass
trib-une
tric-kle
tri-fie
trig-ger
trim-mer
tri"-ple
trip-ping
tri-umph
troop-er
tro-phy
trou"-ble
trow-sers
tru-ant
truc-kle
tru-ly
trum-pet
trun-dle
trus-ty
tuc-ker
tues-day
tu-lip
tum-ble
tum-bler

tu-mid
tu-mour
tu-mult
tun-nel
tur-ban
tur-bid
tur-key
turn-er
tur-nip
turn-stile
tur-ret
tur-tle
tu-tor
twi-light
twin-kle
twit-ter
tym-bal
ty-rant
Um-pire
un-cle
un-der
ap-per
up-right
up-shot
up-ward
ur-gent
u-rine
u-sage
use-ful
ush-er
ut-most
ut-ter
Va-cant

va-grant
vain-ly
val-id
val-ley
var-ish
van-quish
var-let
var-nish
va-ry
vas-sal
vel-vet
vend-er
ven-om
ven-ture
ver-dant
ver-dict
ver-ger
ver-juice
ver-min
ver-sed
ver-vain
ve"-ry
ves-per
ves-try
vex-ed
vic-ar
vic-tor
vig-our
vil-lain
vint-ner
vi-ol
vi-per
vir-gin

vir-tue	wal-nut	weal-thy	wo-ful
vis-age	wan-der	weap-on	won-der
vis-it	wan-ting	weath-er	wor-ship
vix-en	wan-ton	weep-ing	wrong-ful
vo-cal	war-fare	weigh-ty	Year-ly
vol-ley	war-like	wel-fare	yearn-ing
vom-it	war-rant	wheat-en	yel-low
voy-age	war-ren	whis-per	yeo-man
vul-gar	wash-ing	whis-tle	yon-der
vul-ture	wasp-ish	whole-some	young-er
Wa-fer	waste-ful	wick-ed	young-est
wag-gish	wa-ter	wid-ow	youth-ful
wag-tail	watch-ful	will-ing	Za-ny
wait-er	wa-ver	wind-ward	zeal-ot
wake-ful	way-lay	win-ter	zeal-ous
wal-let	way-ward	wis-dom	zen-ith
wal-low	weak-en	wit-ness	ze"-phyr
wal-ker	wea-ry	wit-ty	zig-zag

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding two Syllables.

LESSON 1.

The dog barks.
 The hog grunts.
 The pig squeaks.
 The horse neighs.
 The cock crows.
 The ass brays.
 The cat purs.
 The kit-ten mews.
 The bull bel-lows.
 The cow lows.
 The calf bleats.
 Sheep al-so bleat.

The li-on roars.
 The wolf howls.
 The ti-ger growls.
 The fox barks.
 Mice squeak.
 The frog croaks.
 The spar-row chirps.
 The swal-low twit-ters.
 The rook caws.
 The bit-tern booms.
 The tur-key gob-bles.
 The pea-cock screams

wo-fui
won-der
wor-ship
wrong-ful
Year-ly
yearn-ing
yel-low
yeo-man
yon-der
young-er
young-est
youth-ful
Za-ny
zeal-ot
zeal-ous
zen-ith
ze"-phyr
zig-zag

The bee-tle hums.
The duck quacks.
The goose cac-kles.
Mon-keys chat-ter.
The owl hoots.

The screech-owl shrieks
The snake hisses.
Little boys and girls talk
and read.

LESSON 2.

I want my din-ner; I want pudding. It is not ready yet: it will be ready soon, then Thom-as shall have his din-ner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives, and forks, and plates? The clock strikes one; take up the din-ner. May I have some meat? No: you shall have some-thing nicer. Here is some ap-ple dump-ling for you; and here are some peas, and some beans, and car-rots, and tur-nips, and rice-pud-ding, and bread.

LESSON 3.

There was a lit-tle boy; he was not a big boy, or if he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser; out this was a lit-tle boy, not higher than the ta-ble; and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a ve-ry pleas-ant morn-ing; the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said be-fore, and he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing a-bout, first up-on one flow-er, and then up-on an-other; so he said, Pret-ty bee! will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and gath-er hon-ey.

LESSON 4.

Then the i-dle boy met a dog; and he said, Dog! will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not be i-dle, I am going to watch my mas-ter's house. I must make haste for fear

Words not

s.
ls.
wls.

s.
chirps.
twit-ters.

oms.
b-bles.
creams

bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird! will you come and play with me? But the bird said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss, and some wool. So the bird flew a-way.

LESSON 5.

Then the i-dle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to him-self, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle nei-ther. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good-boy.

LESSON 6.

Thom-as, what a clev-er thing it is to read! A lit-tle while a-go, you know, you could on-ly read lit-tle words; and you were for-ced to spell them c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ti-er sto-ries, and I am go-ing to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry a-bout a lamb.—There was once a shep-herd, who had a great ma-ni-er of sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear wa-ter to drink; and if they were sick, he was ve-ry good to them; and when they climb-ed up a steep hill, and the lambs were ti-red, he u-sed to car-ry them in his arms; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile, and play toem a tune, and sing to them: and so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. But al-ways at night this shep-herd u-sed to pe-ter them up in a fold.

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LESSON 7

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and sing t
p and lamb
t-sed to pe

Now they were all ve-ry hap-py, as I told you,
and lov-ed the shep-herd dear-ly, that was so good
to them, all ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And
this lamb did not like to be shut up al-ways at night
in the fold; and she came to her moth-er, who was
a wise old sheep, and said to her, I won-der why
we are shut up so all night! the dogs are not shut
up, and why should we be shut up? I think it is
ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way if I can, that I will,
for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think
it is ve-ry pleas-ant in the woods by moon-light.—
Then the old sheep said to her, You are ve-ry sil-ly,
you lit-tle lamb, you had bet-ter stay in the fold.—
The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should al-
ways do as he bids us; and if you wan-der a-bout
by your-self, I dare say you will come to some
harm. I dare say not, said the lit-tle lamb.

LESSON 8.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd
cal-led them all to come in-to the fold, she woul-
d not come, but hid her-self; and when the rest o-
f the lambs were all in the fold, and fast a-sleep, she
came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-
ced a-bout; and she got out of the field, and got in-to
a for-est full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came
rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed ve-ry loud.—
Then the sil-ly lam-b wish-ed she had been shut up
in the fold; but the fold was a great way off; and the
wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ried her
a-way to a dis-mal dark den, spread all o-ver with
bones and blood; and there the wolf had two cubs,
and the wolf said to them, "Here I have brought
you a young fat lamb;" and so the cubs took

ner and growl-ed over her a lit-tle while, and then
ore her to pie-ces and ate her up.

LESSON 9:

There was once a lit-tle boy, who was a sad
cow-ard. He was a-fraid of al-most a-ny thing.
He was a-fraid of the two lit-tle kids, Nan-ny and
Bil-ly, when they came and put their no-ses
through the pales of the court; and he would
not pull Bil-ly by the beard. What a sil-ly lit-tle
boy he was! Pray what was his name? Nay, in-
deed, I shall not tell you his name, for you would
make game of him. Well, he was ve-ry much
a-fraid of dogs too: he al-ways cri-ed if a dog
bark-ed, and run a-way, and took hold of his mam-
ma's a-pron like a ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-low
he was!

LESSON 10.

Well; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by him-
self one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of
a house, and said, Bow wow, bow wow; and
came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him,
and want-ed to play with him; but the lit-tle boy
ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him, and cri-ed
loud-er, Bow, wow, wow; but he on-ly meant to
say, Good morn-ing, how do you do? but this lit-
tle boy was sad-ly a-fraid, and ran a-wav as fast
as he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him, and he
tun-ined in-to a ve-ry dir-ty ditch, and there he lay
cry-ing at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could
not get out: and I be-lieve he would have lain
there all day, but the dog was so good, that he
went to the house where the lit-tle boy liv-ed, on
pur-pose to tell them where he was. So, when he
came to the house he scratch-ed at the door, and
said, Bow wow; for he could not speak a-ny
plain-er. So they came to the door, and said

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what do you want, you black dog. We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the servant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch, and the dog and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch ; but he was all over mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was cow-ard.

LESSON 11.

One day in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became black with thick clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a heavy shower of rain, he was so vexed, that he could not refrain from tears ; and sitting down in a sulky humour, would not suffer any one to comfort him.

Towards night the clouds began to vanish, the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields, and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds, and the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. " Do you see," said Robert, " what a change has taken place ? Last night the ground was parched : the flowers, and all the things seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change ?" Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morning had done all this good.

Words of two Syllables.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the second

A -base	a-go	as-cent	be-fore
a-bate	a-larm	a-shore	be-head
ab-hor	a-las	a-side	be-hold
ab-jure	a-lert	as-sault	be-lieve
a-bove	a-like	as-sent	be-neath
a-bout	a-live	as-sert	be-nign
ab-solve	al-lege	as-sist	be-numb
ab-sur-d	al-lot	as-sume	be-quest
ac-cept	al-lude	as-sure	be-seech
ac-count	al-lure	a-stray	be-seem
ac-cuse	al-ly	a-stride	be-set
ac-quaint	a-loft	a-tone	be-sides
ac-quire	a-lone	at-tend	be-siege
ac-quit	a-long	at-test	be-smear
ad-duce	a-loof	at-tire	be-smoke
ad-here	a-maze	at-tract	be-speak
ad-jure	a-mend	a-vail	be-stir
ad-just	a-mong	a-vast	be-stow
ad-mit	a-muse	a-venge	be-stride
a-dorn	an-noy	a-verse	be-tide
ad-vice	ap-peal	a-vert	be-times
ad-vise	ap-pear	a-void	be-tray
a-far	ap-pease	a-vow	be-troth
af-fair	ap-plaud	aus-tere	be-tween
af-fix	ap-ply	a-wait	be-wail
af-flict	ap-point	a-wake	be-ware
af-front	ap-proach	a-ware	be-witch
a-fraid	ap-prove	a-wry	be-yond
a-gain	a-rise	Bap-tize	blas-pheme
a-against	ar-raign	be-cause	block-ade
ag-gress	ar-rest	be-come	bom-bard
ag-grieve	as-cend	be-dawb	bu-reau

Ca-bal
ca-jole
cal-cin
ca-nal
ca-prie
car-bin
ca-ress
car-min
ca-rous
cas-cad
ce-ment
cock-ad
co-here
col-lect
com-bin
com-ma
com-me
com-me
com-mi
com-mo
com-mu
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com-pel
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the second

e-fore
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 e-nign
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 e-quest
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 e-seem
 e-set
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 e-siege
 e-smear
 e-smoke
 e-speak
 e-stir
 e-stow
 e-stride
 e-tide
 e-times
 e-tray
 e-troth
 e-tween
 e-wail
 e-ware
 e-witch
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 as-pheme
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 om-bard
 t-reau

Ca-bal
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 ca-price
 car-bine
 ca-ress
 car-mine
 ca-rouse
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 ce-ment
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 com-mand
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 com-ply
 com-port
 com-pose
 com-pound
 com-press

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 con-demn
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 con-dign
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 con-found
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 con-fuse
 con-fute
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 con-join
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 con-jure
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con-nive
 con-sent
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 con-sign
 con-sist
 con-sole
 con-sort
 con-spire
 con-strain
 con-straint
 con-struct
 con-sult
 con-sume
 con-tain
 con-tempt
 con-tend
 con-tent
 con-tort
 con-test
 con-tract
 con-trast
 con-trol
 con-vene
 con-verse
 con-vert
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 con-vict
 con-vince
 con-voke
 con-vulse
 cor-rect
 cor-rupt
 cur-tail

De-bar
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 de-cline
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 de-coy
 de-cree
 de-cry
 de-duct
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 de-fame
 de-feat
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 de-fence
 de-fend
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 de-form
 de-fraud
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de-plore
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de-press
de-privé
de-pute
de-ride
de-robe
de-scant
de-scend
de-cribe
de-sert
de-serv
de-sign
de-sire
de-sist
des-pair
des-pise
des-pite
des-poil

des-pond
des-troy
de-tach
de-tain
de-tect
de-ter
de-test
de-vise
de-volve
de-vote
de-vour
de-vout
dif-fuse
di-gest
di-gress
di-late
dil-ute
di-rect
dis-arm
dis-burse
dis-cern
dis-charge
dis-claim
dis-close
dis-course
dis-creet
dis-cuss
dis-dain
dis-ease
dis-gorge
dis-grace
dis-guise
dis-gust
dis-join

dis-junct
dis-like
dis-mast
dis-may
dis-miss
dis-mount
dis-own
dis-pand
dis-part
dis-pel
dis-pend
dis-pense
dis-perse
dis-place
dis-plant
dis-play
dis-please
dis-port
dis-pose
dis-praise
dis-sect
dis-solve
dis-til
dis-tinct
dis-tort
dis-tract
dis-tress
dis-trust
dis-turb
dis-use
di-verge
di-vert
di-vest
di-vide

di-vine
di-vorce
di-vulge
dra-goon
E-clipse
ef-face
ef-fect
ef-fuse
e-ject
e-lapse
e-late
e-lect
e-lude
el-lipse
em-balm
em-bark
em-boss
em-brace
em-pale
em-plead
em-ploy
en-act
en-chant
en-close
en-dear
en-dite
en-dorse
en-due
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en-force
en-gage
en-grail
en-grave
en-gross

en-haul
en-join
en-joy
en-large
en-rage
en-rich
en-robe
en-rol
en-slave
en-sue
en-sure
en-tail
en-thro
en-tice
en-tire
en-tomb
en-trap
en-treat
en-twin
e-equip
e-rase
e-rect
es-cape
es-cort
es-pous
e-spy
es-tate
es-teem
e-vade
e-vent
e-vert
e-vict
e-vince
e-voke

-vine	en-hance	ex-act	ex-tinct	grim-ace
-voracious	en-join	ex-ceed	ex-tol	gro-tesque
-vulge	en-joy	ex-cel	ex-tort	Im-bibe
ra-goon	en-large	ex-cept	ex-tract	im-bue
-clipse	en-rage	ex-cess	ex-treme	im-mense
f-face	en-rich	ex-change	ex-ude	im-merge
f-fect	en-robe	ex-cise	ex-ult	im-mure
f-fuse	en-rol	ex-cite	Fa-tigue	im-pair
-ject	en-slave	ex-claim	fer-ment	im-part
-lapse	en-sue	ex-clude	fif-teen	im-peach
-late	en-sure	ex-cuse	fo-ment	im-pede
-lect	en-tail	ex-empt	for-bade	im-pel
-lude	en-throne	ex-ert	for-bear	im-pend
-lipse	en-tice	ex-hale	for-bid	im-plant
m-balm	en-tire	ex-haust	fore-bode	im-plore
m-bark	en-tomb	ex-hort	fore-close	im-ply
m-boss	en-trap	ex-ist	fore-doom	im-port
m-brace	en-treat	ex-pand	fore-go	im-pose
m-pale	en-twine	ex-pect	fore-know	im-press
m-plead	e-quip	ex-pend	fore-run	im-print
m-ploy	e-rase	ex-pense	fore-shew	im-prove
n-act	e-rect	ex-pert	fore-see	im-pure
n-chant	es-cape	ex-pire	fore-stall	im-pute
n-close	es-cort	ex-plain	fore-tel	in-cite
n-dear	es-pouse	ex-plode	fore-warn	in-cline
n-dite	e-spy	ex-ploit	for-give	in-clude
n-dorse	es-tate	ex-plore	for-lorn	in-crease
n-due	es-teem	ex-port	for-sake	in-cur
n-dure	e-vade	ex-pose	for-swear	in-deed
-force	e-vent	ex-pound	forth-with	in-dent
-gage	e-vert	ex-press	ful-fil	in-duce
-grail	e-vict	ex-punge	Gal-loon	in-dulge
-grave	e-vince	ex-tend	ga-zette	in-fect
-gross	e-voke	ex-tent	gen-teel	in-fer

in-fest
in-firm
in-flame
in-flate
in-flect
in-flict
in-form
in-fuse
in-grate
in-here
in-ject
in-lay
in-list
in-quire
in-sane
in-scribe
in-sert
in-sist
in-snare
in-spect
in-spire
in-stail
in-still
in-struct
in-sult
in-tend
in-tense
in-ter
in-thral
in-trench
in-trigue
in-trude
in-trust
in-vade

in-veigh
in-vent
in-vert
in-vest
in-vite
in-voke
in-volve
in-ure
Ja-pan
je-june
jo-cose
La-ment
lam-poon
Ma-raud
ma-chine
main-tain
ma-lign
ma-nure
ma-rine
ma-ture
mis-cal
mis-cast
mis-chance
mis-count
mis-deed
mis-deem
mis-give
mis-hap
mis-judge
mis-lay
mis-lead
mis-name
mis-spend
mis-place

mis-print
mis-quote
mis-rule
mis-take
mis-teach
mis-trust
mis-use
mo-lest
mo-rose
Neg-lect
O-bey
ob-ject
ob-late
ob-lige
ob-lique
ob-scure
ob-serve
ob-struct
ob-tain
ob-tend
ob-trude
ob-tuse
oc-cult
oc-cur
of-fend
op-pose
op-press
or-dain
out-bid
out-brave
out-dare
out-do
out-face
out-grow

out-icap
out-live
out-right
out-run
out-sail
out-shine
out-shoot
out-sit
out-stare
out-strip
out-walk
out-weigh
out-wit
Pa-rade
pa-role
par-take
pa-trol
per-cuss
per-form
per-fume
per-fuse
per-haps
per-mit
per-plex
per-sist
per-spire
per-suade
per-tain
per-vade
per-verse
per-vert
pe-ruse
pla-card
pos-sess

post-po
pre-cee
pre-cha
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pre-fix
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pre-pen
pre-sage
pre-scri
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pre-tenc
pre-tend
pre-text
pre-vail
pre-vent
pro-ceed
pro-claim
pro-cure
pro-duce
pro-fane
pro-fess
pro-foun
pro-fuse
pro-ject
pro-late
pro-lix
pro-long
pro-mote

ut-leap	post-pone	pro-mulge	re-clin.	re-hear
ut-live	pre-cede	pre-nounce	re-cluse	re-ject
ut-right	pre-clude	pro-pel	re-coil	re-joice
ut-run	pre-dict	pro-pense	re-com	re-join
ut-sail	pre-fer	pro-pose	re-concl	re-lapse
ut-shine	pre-fix	pro-pound	re-count	re-late
ut-shoot	pre-judge	pro-rogue	re-course	re-lax
ut-sit	pre-mise	pro-scribe	re-cruit	re-lay
ut-stare	pre-pare	pro-tect	re-cur	re-lease
ut-strip	pre-pense	pro-tend	re-daub	re-lent
ut-walk	pre-sage	pro-test	re-deem	re-lief
ut-weigh	pre-scribe	pro-tract	re-doubt	re-lieve
ut-wit	pre-sent	pro-trude	re-dound	re-light
a-rade	pre-serve	pro-vide	re-dress	re-lume
a-role	pre-side	pro-voke	re-duce	re-ly
ar-take	pre-sume	pur-loin	re-fer	re-main
a-trol	pre-terce	pur-sue	re-fer	re-mand
er-cuss	pre-tend	pur-suit	re-fine	re-mark
er-form	pre-text	pur-vey	re-fit	re-mind
er-fume	pre-vail	Re-bate	re-flect	re-miss
er-fuse	pre-vent	re-bel	re-float	re-morse
er-haps	pro-ceed	re-bound	re-flow	re-mote
er-mit	pro-claim	re-buff	re-form	re-move
er-plex	pro-cure	re-build	re-tract	re-mount
er-sist	pro-duce	re-buke	re-frain	re-new
er-spire	pro-fane	re-call	re-fresh	re-nounce
er-suade	pro-fess	re-cant	re-fund	re-nown
er-tain	pro-found	re-cede	re-fuse	re-pair
er-vade	pro-fuse	re-ceipt	re-fute	re-past
er-verse	pro-ject	re-ceive	re-gain	re-pay
er-vert	pro-late	re-cess	re-gale	re-peal
ruse	pro-lix	re-charge	re-gard	re-peat
-card	pro-long	re-cite	re-grate	re-pel
-ness	pro-mote	re-claim	re-gret	re-pent

re-pine	re-volve	sus-pend	un-clasp
re-place	re-ward	sus-pense	un-close
re-plete	ro-mance	There-on	un-couth
re-ply	Sa lute	there-of	un-do
re-port	se-clude	there-with	un-done
re-pose	cure	tor-ment	un-dress
re-press	se-dan	tra-duce	un-fair
re-prieve	se-date	trans-act	un-fed
re-print	se-duce	trans-cend	un-fit
re-proach	se-lect	trans-cribe	un-fold
re-proof	se-rene	trans-fer	un-gird
re-prove	se-vere	trans-form	un-girt
re-pulse	sin-cere	trans-gress	un-glue
re-pute	sub-due	trans-late	un-hinge
re-request	sub-duct	trans-mit	un-hook
re-quire	sub-join	trans-pire	un-horse
re-quite	sub-lime	trans-plant	un-hurt
re-seat	sub-mit	trans-pose	u-nite
re-scind	sub-orn	tre-pan	un-just
re-serve	sub-scribe	trus-tee	un-knit
re-sign	sub-side	Un-apt	un-known
re-sist	sub-sist	un-bar	un-lace
re-solve	sub-tract	un-bend	un-lade
re-spect	sub-vert	un-bind	un-like
re-store	suc-ceed	un-blest	un-load
re-tain	suc-cinct	un bolt	un-lock
re-tard	suf-fice	un-born	un-loose
re-tire	sug-gest	un-bought	un-man
re-treat	sup-ply	un-bound	un-mas
re-turn	sup-port	un-brace	un-moor
re-venge	sup-pose	un-case	un-paid
re-vere	sup-press	un-caught	un-ripe
re-vile	sur-round	un-chain	un-safe
re-volt	sur-vey	un-chaste	un-say

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un-just
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un-lace
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un-like
un-load
un-lock
un-loose
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un-masl
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un-shod
un-sound
un-spent
un-stop
un-taught

un-tie
un-true
un-twist
un-wise
un-yoke
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up-hold
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Where-as
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with-hold

with-in
with-out
with-stand
Your-self
your-selves

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in words no. exceeding THREE Syllables.

LESSON 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal heav-i-er than any thing else. Men dig it out of the ground.— Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade.

Guineas are made of gold, and so are half guineas, and watches sometime. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold? It is gold beaten very thin, thin-ner than leaves of paper.

LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half-crowns, and shillings, and six-pen-ces. Silver comes from a great way off; from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The sauce-pans are made of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the can-dle-sticks. What is that green

upon the sauce-pan ? It is rusty ; the green is called ver-di-gris ; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

LESSON 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty ; but I do not know what we shall do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share.— Well, what does he say ? He says No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire ? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted ? No, but it is red hot, and soft ; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles ; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while ; then it will melt.

Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing ? He has a forge : he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works ! The sparks fly about : pretty bright sparks ! What is the blacksmith making ? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

LESSON 4.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright and hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel.

Lead is soft, and very heavy. Here is a piece : lift it. There is lead in the casement ; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire ? Try : throw a piece in. Now it is all melted

green is call and runs down among the ashes below the grate.
 ou were to. What a pretty bright colour it is of now !

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The
 dripping-pan and the re-lect-or are all cov-er
 with tin.

Quick-sil-ver is very bright, like silver ; and it
 is very heavy. See how it runs about ! You can-
 not catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is
 quick-sil-ver in the weath-er-glass.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quick-sil-
 ver ; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, metals.

They are all dug out of the ground.

LESSON 5.

There was a little boy whose name was Harry,
 and his papa and mamma sent him to school.—
 Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his
 book ; and he got to be first in his class. So his
 mamma got up one morning very early, and
 called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think
 we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learn-
 ed his book very well. And Betty said, Yes,
 with all my heart. So they made him a nice
 cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of
 plumbs and sweetmeats, orange and citron ; and
 it was iced all over with sugar : it was white and
 smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was
 sent to the school. When little Harry saw it

he was very glad, and jumped about for joy ;
 and he hardly stayed for a knife to cut a piece,
 but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till
 the bell rang for school, and after school he ate
 again, and ate till he went to bed ; nay, he laid his
 cake under his pil-low, and sat up in the night to
 eat some

He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, this little boy was very sick, and ev-e-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry: he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale and is very ill. And some-b-o-dy said, Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

LESSON 6.

Now there was an-oth-er boy, who was one of Harry's school-fel-lows; his name was Peter: the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter; there was not one blot in it all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake, and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy: he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept sliely up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it sev-er-al weeks, and it was not gone, for it was very large; but, be-fore the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

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LESSON 7.

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Well; there was an-oth-er little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fellows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-oth-er and a piece to an-oth-er, till it was almost gone.—Then Richard put the rest o-y and said, I will eat it to-mor-row.

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He then went to play, and the boys all played to-geth-er mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind fiddler came into the court. he had a long white beard, and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune.—And the- all left off their sport, an- came and stood round.

And Richard saw that while he played, the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have no-bo-dy to give me any dinner or supper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog: and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had in-tend-ed to have eaten an-oth-er day, and he said, Here, old man, here is some cake for you.

The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind.

I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat.—
And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was
more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray which do you love best? Do you love Har-
ry best, or Peter best, or Richard best?

LESSON 3.

The noblest em-ploy-ment for the mind of man
is to study the works of his Cre-a-tor. To him
whom the science of nature de-light-eth, ev-e-ry
object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is
lifted up to heaven ev-e-ry moment, and his life
shews what i-de-a he en-ter-tains of e-ter-nal
wisdom. If he cast his eyes towards the clouds
will he not find the heavens full of its wonders?
If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm
proclaim to him, "Less than in-fi-nite power
could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while
the sun re-main-eth in his place; while the comet
wan-der-eth through space, and re-turn-eth to its
des-tin-ed spot again; who but God could have
formed them? Behold how awful their splendour!
yet they do not di-min-ish; lo, how rapid their
motion! yet one runneth not in the way of an-oth-er.
Look down upon the earth, and see its pro-
duce; ex-am-ine its bowels, and behold what they
contain: have not wisdom and power or-dain-ed
the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up?
Who wa-ter-eth it at due seasons? Behold the
ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they
not feed upon it? Who is he that pro-vi-deth for
them, but the Lord?

Words

Ab-di-c
ab-ju-ga
ab-ro-ga
ab-so-lu
ac-ci-de
ac-cu-ra
ac-tu-ate
ad-ju-ta
ad-mi-ra
ad-vo-ca
af-fa-ble
ag-o-ny
al-der-m
a-li-en
am-nes-t
am-ply-fy
an-ar-chy
an-ces-to
an-i-mal
an-i-mat
an-nu-al
ap-pe-tit
r-a-ble
r-gu-me
r-mo-ry
r-ro-gar
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Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

Ab-di-cate

ab-ju-gate

ab-ro-gate

ab-so-lute

ac-ci-dent

ac-cu-rate

ac-tu-ate

ad-ju-tant

ad-mi-ral

ad-vo-cate

af-fa-ble

ag-o-ny

al-der-man

al-li-en

am-nes-ty

am-pli-fy

an-ar-chy

an-ces-tor

an-i-mal

an-i-mate

an-nu-al

ap-pe-tite

ar-a-ble

ar-gu-ment

ar-mo-ry

ar-ro-gant

at-tri-bute

av-a-ric

au-dit-or

au-gu-ry

au-thor-ize

Bach-e-lor

back-sli-der

back-ward-ness

bail-a-ble

bal-der-dash

ban-ish-ment

bar-ba-rous

bar-ren-ness

bar-ris-ter

bash-ful-ness

bat-tle-ment

beau-ti-ful

ben-e-fice

ben-e-fit

big-ot-ry

blas-phe-my

blood-suck-er

blun-der-buss

blun-der-er

blun-der-ing

blus-ter-er

bois-ter-ous

book-bin-l-er

bor-ro-wer

bot-tom-less

bot-tom-ry

boun-ti-ful

bro-ther-ly

bur-den-some

bur-gla-ry

bu-ri-al

Cab-in-et

cal-cu-late

cal-en-dar

cap-it-al

cap-ti-vate

car-di-nal

care-ful-ly

car-mel-ite

car-pen-ter

cas-u-al

cas-u-ist

cat-a-logue

cat-c-chise

cat-e-chism

cel-e-brate

cen-tu-ry

cer-ti-fy

cham-ber-maid

cham-pi-on

char-ac-ter

char-i-ty

chas-tise-ment

chiv-al-ry

chem-i-cal

chem-is-try

cin-na-mon

cir-cu-late

cir-cum-flex

cir-cum-spect

cir-cum-stance

clam-or-ous

clar-i-on
 clas-si-cal
 clean-li-ness
 co-gen-cy
 cog-ni-zance
 col-o-ny
 com-e-dy
 com-fort-less
 com-ic-al
 com-pa-ny
 com-pe-tent
 com-ple-ment
 com-pli-ment
 com-pro-mise
 con-fer-ence
 con-fi-dence
 con-flu-ence
 con-gru-ous
 con-ju-gal
 con-quer-or
 con-se-crate
 con-se-quence
 con-son-ant
 con-sta-ble
 con-stan-cy
 con-sti-tute
 con-ti-nence
 con-tra-ry
 con-ver-sant
 co-pi-ous
 cor-di-al
 cor-mo-rant
 cor-o-ner
 cor-po-ral

cor-pu-lent
 cos-tive-ness
 cost-li-ness
 cov-e-nant
 cov-er-ing
 cov-et-ous
 coun-sel-lor
 coun-te-nance
 coun-ter-feit
 coun-ter-pane
 cour-te-ous
 court-li-ness
 cow-ard-ice
 craf-ti-ness
 cred-i-ble
 cred-i-tor
 crim-i-nal
 crit-i-cal
 croc-o-dile
 crook-ed-ness
 cru-ci-fy
 cru-di-ty
 cru-el-ty
 crus-ti-ness
 cu-bi-cal
 cu-cum-ber
 cul-pa-ble
 cul-ti-vate
 cu-ri-ous
 cus-to-dy
 cus-tom-er
 Dan-ger-ous
 de-cen-cy
 ded-i-cate

del-i-cate
 dep-u-ty
 der-o-gate
 des-o-late
 des-pe-rate
 des-ti-ny
 des-ti-tute
 det-ri-ment
 dev-i-ate
 di-a-dem
 di-a-logue
 di-a-per
 dil-i-gence
 dis-ci-pline
 dis-lo-cate
 doc-u-ment
 do-lo-rous
 dow-a-ger
 dra-pe-ry
 dul-ci-mer
 du-ra-ble
 Eb-o-ny
 ed-it-or
 ed-u-cate
 el-e-gant
 el-e-ment
 el-e-phant
 el-e-vate
 el-o-quence
 em-in-ent
 em-pe-ror
 em-pha-sis
 em-u-late
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 es-ti-ma
 ev-e-ry
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 ex-cel-le
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 ex-c-cra
 ex-e-cut
 ex-er-cis
 ex-pi-at
 ex-qui-s
 Fab-u-lo
 fac-ul-ty
 faith-ful
 fal-la-cy
 fal-li-ble
 fa-ther-l
 faul-ti-ly
 fer-ven-
 fes-ti-va
 fe-ver-is
 filth-i-ly
 fir-ma-m
 fish-e-ry
 flat-te-r
 flat-u-le
 fool-ish
 fop-pe-r
 for-ti-fy
 for-war
 frank-in
 frau-du

-cate	en-er-gy	free-hold-er	gree-di-ness
-u-ty	en-ter-prise	iriv-o-lous	griev-ous-ly
-o-gate	es-ti-mate	fro-ward-ly	gun-pow-der
-o-late	ev-e-ry	fu-ne-ral	Hand-i-ly
-e-rate	ev-i-dent	fur-be-low	hand-ker-chief
-i-ny	ex-cel-lence	fu-ri-ous	har-bin-ger
-i-tute	ex-cel-lent	fur-ni-ture	harm-less-ly
-i-ment	ex-cre-ment	fur-ther-more	har-mo-ny
-ate	ex-c-erate	Gain-say-er	haugh-ti-ness
-dem	ex-e-cute	gal-lant-ry	heav-i-ness
-logue	ex-er-cise	gal-le-ry	hep-tar-chy
-per	ex-pi-ate	gar-den-er	her-ald-ry
-gence	ex-qui-site	gar-ni-ture	her-e-sy
-i-pline	Fab-u-lous	gar-ri-son	her-e-tic
-o-cate	fac-ul-ty	gau-di-ly	he-rit-age
-u-ment	faith-ful-ly	gen-er-al	her-mit-age
-rous	fal-la-cy	gen-er-ate	hid-e-ous
-a-ger	fal-li-ble	gen-er-ous	hind-er-most
-e-ry	fa-ther-less	gen-tle-man	his-to-ry
-i-mer	faul-ti-ly	gen-u-ine	hoa-ri-ness
-ble	fer-ven-cy	gid-di-ness	ho-li-ness
-ny	fes-ti-val	gin-ger-bread	hon-es-ty
-or	fe-ver-ish	glim-mer-ing	hope-ful-ness
-cate	filth-i-ly	glo-ri-fy	hor-rid-ly
-tant	fir-ma-ment	glut-ton-ous	hos-pi-tal
-ment	fish-e-ry	god-li-ness	hus-band-man
-hant	flat-te-ry	gor-man-dize	hyp-o-crite
-ate	flat-u-lent	gov-ern-ment	l-dle-ness
-uence	fool-ish-ness	gov-er-nor	ig-no-rant
-ent	fop-pe-ry	grace-ful-ness	im-i-tate
-e-ror	for-ti-fy	grad-u-ate	im-ple-ment
-a-sis	for-ward-ness	grate-ful-ly	im-pli-cate
-late	frank-in-cense	grat-i-fy	im-po-tence
-ay	frau-du-lent	grat-i-fy	im-pre-cate

im-pu-dent
 in-ci-dent
 in-di-cate
 in-di-gent
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 in-dus-try
 in-fa-my
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 in-flu-ence
 in-ju-ry
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 in-no-cence
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 in-so-lent
 in-stant-ly
 in-sti-tute
 in-stru-ment
 in-ter-course
 in-ter-dict
 in-ter-est
 in-ter-val
 in-ter-view
 in-ti-mate
 in-tri-cate
 Joc-u-lar
 jol-li-ness
 jo-vi-al
 ju-gu-lar
 jus-ti-fy
 Kid-nap-per
 kil-der-kin
 kins-wo-man
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knot-ti-ly
 La-bour-er
 lar-ce-ny
 lat-e-ral
 leg-a-cy
 len-i-ty
 lep-ro-sy
 leth-ar-gy
 lev-er-et
 lib-er-al
 lib-er-tine
 lig-a-ment
 like-li-hood
 li-on-ess
 lit-er-al
 lof-ti-ness
 low-li-ness
 lu-na-cy
 lu-na-tic
 lux-u-ry
 Mag-ni-fy
 ma-jes-ty
 main-ten-ance
 mal-a-pert
 man-age-ment
 man-ful-ly
 man-i-fest
 man-li-ness
 man-u-al
 man-u-script
 mar-i-gold
 mar-in-er
 mar-row-bor
 mas-cu-line

mel-low-ness
 mel-o-dy
 melt-ing-ly
 mem-o-ry
 men-di-cant
 mer-can-tile
 mer-chan-dise
 mer-ci-ful
 mer-ri-ment
 min-e-ral
 min-is-ter
 mir-a-cle
 mis-chiev-ous
 mod-e-rate
 mon-u-ment
 moun-te-bank
 mourn-ful-ly
 mul-ti-tude
 mu-si-cal
 mu-ta-ble
 mu-tu-al
 mys-te-ry
 Na-ked-ness
 nar-ra-tive
 nat-u-ral
 neg-a-tive
 neth-er-most
 night-in-gale
 nom-i-nate
 not-a-ble
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 nov-e-ist
 nov-d-ty

out-ish-
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 un-ne-ry
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 u-tri-me
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 b-li-gate
 b-lo-quy
 b-so-lete
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 b-sti-nat
 b-vi-ous
 c-cu-py
 c-u-list
 di-ous
 do-rous
 f-fer-ing
 m-i-nous
 p-er-ate
 p-po-site
 p-u-lent
 r-a-cle
 r-a-tor
 r-der-ly
 r-di-nanc
 r-gan-ist
 r-i-gin
 r-na-men
 r-tho-dox
 r-ver-flow
 r-ver-sigh
 r-ward-
 r-a-ci-fy
 r-al-pa-ble

Words of THREE Syllables.

69

own-ness	out-ish-ment	pa-pa-cy	plen-ti-ful
dy	u-me-rous	par-a-dise	plun-der-er
ng-ly	un-ne-ry	par-a-dox	po-et-ry
o-ry	ur-se-ry	par-a-graph	pol-i-cy
li-cant	u-tri-ment	par-a-pet	pol-i-tic
an-tile	b-du-rate	par-a-phrase	pop-u-lar
han-dise	b-li-gate	par-a-site	pop-u-lous
i-ful	b-lo-quy	par-o-dy	pos-si-ble
-ment	b-so-lete	pa-tri-arch	po-ta-ble
-ral	b-sta-cle	pat-ron-age	po-ten-tate
s-ter	b-sti-nate	peace-a-ble	pov-er-ty
-cle	b-vi-ous	pec-to-ral	prac-ti-cal
niev-ous	c-cu-py	pec-u-late	pre-am-ble
-rate	c-u-list	ped-a-gogue	pre-ce-dent
u-ment	-di-ous	ped-ant-ry	pres-i-dent
-te-bank	-do-rous	pen-al-ty	prev-a-lent
n-ful-ly	-fer-ing	pen-e-trate	prin-ci-pal
-tude	m-i-nous	pen-i-tence	pris-on-er
-cal	p-er-ate	pen-sive-ly	priv-i-lege
-ble	p-po-site	pen-u-ry	prob-a-ble
-al	p-u-lent	per-fect-ness	prod-i-gy
-e-ry	-a-cle	per-ju-ry	prof-li-gate
d-ness	-a-tor	per-ma-nence	prop-er-ly
-tive	-der-ly	per-pe-trate	prop-er-ty
-al	-di-nance	per-se-cute	pros-e-cute
-ive	-gan-ist	per-son-age	pros-o-dy
-most	-i-gin	per-ti-nence	pros-per-ous
n-gale	-na-ment	pes-ti-lence	prot-est-ant
-nate	-tho-dox	pet-ri-fy	prov-en-der
-le	-ver-flow	pet-u-lant	prov-i-dence
-y	-ver-sight	phys-ic-al	punc-tu-al
-y	ut-ward-ly	pi-e-ty	pun-ish-ment
-ist	-a-ci-fy	pil-fer-er	pu-ru-lent
-ty	-al-pa-ble	pin-na-cle	pyr-a-mid

Qual-i-fy
 quan-ti ty
 quar-rel-some
 quer-u-lous
 qui-et-ness
 Rad-i-cal
 ra-kish-ness
 rav-e-nous
 re-cent-ly
 rec-om-pense
 rem-e-dy
 ren-o-vate
 rep-ro-bate
 e-qui-site
 tet-ro-grade
 rev-e-rend
 rhet-o-ric
 rib-ald-ry
 right-e-ous
 rit-u-al
 riv-u-let
 rob-be-ry
 rot-ten-ness
 roy-al-ty
 ru-mi-nate
 rus-ti-cate
 Sac-ra-ment
 sac-ri-fice
 sal-a-ry
 sanc-ti-fy
 sat-ir-ist
 sat-is-fy
 sau-ci-ness

sa-vou-ry
 scrip-tu-ral
 scru-pu-lous
 se-cre-cy
 sec-u-lar
 sen-su-al
 sep-a-rate
 ser-vi-tor
 sev-er-al
 sin-is-ter
 sit-u-ate
 slip-pe-ry
 soph-is-try
 sor-ce-ry
 spec-ta-cle
 stig-ma-tize
 strat-a-gem
 straw-ber-ry
 stren-u-ous
 sub-sc-quent
 suc-cu-lent
 suf-fo-cate
 sum-ma-ry
 sup-ple-ment
 sus-te-nance
 syc-a-more
 syc-o-phant
 syl-lo-gism
 sym-pa-thize
 syn-a-gogue
 Tem-po-rize
 ten-den-cy
 ten-der-ness

tes-ta-ment
 tit-u-lar
 tol-e-rate
 trac-ta-ble
 treach-er-ous
 tur-bu-lent
 tur-pen-tine
 tyr-an-nise
 U-su-al
 u-su-rer
 u-su-ry
 ut-ter-ly
 Va-can-cy
 vac-u-um
 vag-a-bond
 ve-he-ment
 ven-e-rate
 ven-om-ous
 ver-i-ly
 vet-e-ran
 vic-to-ry
 vil-lai-ny
 vi-o-late
 Way-far-ing
 wick-ed-ness
 wil-der-ness
 won-der-ful
 wor-thi-ness
 wrong-ful-ly
 Yel-low-ness
 yes-ter-day
 youth-ful-ly
 Zeal-ous-ness

Words of

A-ban-do
 -base-m
 -bet-me
 -bi-ding
 -bol-ish
 -bor-tive
 b-surd-l
 -bun-dar
 -bu-sive
 c-cept-a
 c-com-p
 c-cord-a
 c-cus-to
 c-know
 c-quain
 c-quit-ta
 d-mit-ta
 d-mon-is
 -do-rer
 -dorn-in
 d-van-ta
 d-ven-tu
 d-vert-e
 d-vi-ser
 d-um-br
 d-vow-s
 f-firm-ar
 -gree-me
 -larm-in

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the SECOND Syllable.

ment
lar
rate
table
herous
ou-lent
en-tine
n-nise
-al
-rer
-ry
-r-ly
an-cy
u-um
a-bond
e-ment
e-rate
om-ous
-ly
-ran
o-ry
i-ny
late
-far-ing
-ed-ness
er-ness
der-ful
thi-ness
g-ful-ly
ow-ness
er-day
-ful-ly
ous-ress

A-ban-don
-base-ment
-bet-ment
-bi-ding
-bol-ish
-bor-tive
b-surd-ly
-bun-dance
-bu-sive
c-cept-ance
c-com-plish
c-cord-ance
c-cus-tom
c-know-ledge
c-quain-tance
c-quit-tal
d-mit-tance
d-mon-ish
-do-rer
-dorn-ing
d-van-tage
d-ven-ture
d-vert-ence
d-vi-ser
d-um-brate
d-vow-son
f-firm-ance
-gree-ment
-larm-ing

al-low-ance
al-migh-ty
a-maze-ment
a-mend-ment
a-muse-ment
an-gel-ic
an-noy-ance
an-oth-er
a-part-ment
ap-pel-lant
ap-pend-age
ap-point-ment
ap-praise-ment
ap-pren-tice
a-quat-ic
ar-ri-val
as-sas-sin
as-sem-ble
as-sert-or
as-sess-ment
as-su-ming
as-su-rance
a-ston-ish
a-sy-lum
ath-let-ic
a-tone-ment
at-tain-ment
at-tem-per
at-tend-ance

at-ten-tive
at-tor-ney
at-trac-tive
at-trib-ute
a-vow-al
au-then-tic
Bal-co-ny
bap-tis-mal
be-com-ing
be-fore-hand
be-gin-ning
be-hold-en
be-liev-er
be-long-ing
be-nign-ly
be-stow-er
be-tray-er
be-wil-der
blas-phe-mer
bom-bard-ment
bra-va-do
Ca-bal-ler
ca-rous-er
ca-the-dral
clan-des-tine
co-e-qual
co-he-rent
col-lect-or
com-mand-ment

com-mit-ment
 com-pact-ly
 com-pen-sate
 com-plete-ly
 con-demn-ed
 con-fis-cate
 con-found-er
 con-gres-sive
 con-jec-ture
 con-joint-ly
 con-junct-ly
 con-jure-ment
 con-ni-vance
 con-sid-er
 con-sist-ent
 con-su-mer
 con-sump-tive
 con-tem-plate
 con-tent-ment
 con-tin-gent
 con-trib-ute
 con-tri-vance
 con-trol-ler
 con-vert-er
 con-vict-ed
 cor-rect-or
 cor-ro-sive
 cor-rupt-ness
 cos-met-ic
 cre-a-tor
 De-ben-ture
 de-can-ter
 de-ceas-ed
 de-cit-ful
 de-civ-er

de-ci-pher
 de-ci-sive
 de-claim-er
 de-co-rum
 de-crep-id
 de-cre-tal
 de-fence-less
 de-fen-sive
 de-file-ment
 de-form-ed
 de-light-ful
 de-lin-quent
 de-liv-er
 de-lu-sivo
 de-mer-it
 de-mol-ish
 de-mon-strate
 de-mure-ness
 de-ni-al
 de-nu-date
 de-part-ure
 de-pend-ant
 de-po-nent
 de-po-sit
 de-scend-ant
 de-sert-er
 de-spond-ent
 de-stroy-er
 de-struc-tive
 de-ter-gent
 de-vour-er
 dic-ta-tor
 dif-fr-sive
 di-min-ish
 di-rect-er

dis-a-ble
 dis-as-ter
 dis-bur-den
 dis-ci-ple
 dis-cov-er
 dis-cour-age
 dis-dain-ful
 dis-fig-ure
 dis-grace-ful
 dis-heart-en
 dis-hon-est
 dis-hon-our
 dis-junc-tive
 dis-or-der
 dis-par-age
 dis-qui-et
 dis-rel-ish
 dis-sem-ble
 dis-ser-vice
 dis-taste-ful
 dis-til-ler
 dis-tinct-ly
 dis-tin-guish
 dis-tract-ed
 dis-trib-ute
 dis-trust-ful
 dis-turb-ance
 div-i-ner
 div-orce-ment
 di-ur-nal
 di-vul-ger
 do-mes-tic
 dra-mat-ic
 Ec-lec-tic
 e-clips-ed

ef-fec-
 ef-ful-
 e-lec-t
 e-lev-e
 e-li"-ci
 e-lon-g
 e-lu-siv
 em-bar
 em-bel
 em-bez
 em-bov
 em-bro
 e-mer-
 em-par
 em-plo
 en-a-bl
 en-am-
 en-cam
 en-char
 en-cou
 en-cou
 en-cro
 en-cum
 en-dea
 en dor
 en-du-
 e-ner-v
 en-fet-
 en-ligh
 en-
 en-vice
 en-vel

a-ble
as-ter
bur-den
ci-ple
cov-er
cour-ty
dain-ful
fig-ure
grace-ful
heart-en
hon-est
hon-our
junc-tive
or-der
par-age
qui-et
rel-ish
sem-ble
ser-vice
taste-ful
til-ler
tinct-ly
tin-guish
tract-ed
trib-ute
trust-ful
urb-ance
-ner
orce-ment
-nal
ul-ger
hes-tie
nat-ic
ec-tic
ps-ed

ef-fec-tive
ef-ful-gent
e-lec-tive
e-lev-en
e-li"-cit
e-lon-gate
e-lu-sive
em-bar-go
em-bel-lish
em-bez-zle
em-bow-el
em-broi-der
e-mer-gent
em-pan-nel
em-ploy-ment
en-a-ble
en-am-el
en-camp-ment
en-chant-er
en-count-er
en-cour-age
en-croach-ment
en-cum-ber
en-deav-our
en-dorse-ment
en-du-rance
e-ner-vate
en-fet-ter
ment
en-light-en
en-ur-ance
en-vice-ment
en-vel-ope

en-vi-rons
e-pis-tle
er-ra-tic
es-pou-sals
e-stab-lish
e-ter-nal
ex-alt-ed
ex-hib-it
ex-ter-nal
ex-tin-guish
ex-tir-pate
Fa-nat-ic
fan-tas-tic
fo-ment-er
for-bear-ance
for-bid-den
for-get-ful
for-sa-ken
ful-fil-led
Gi-gan-tic
gri-mal-kin
Har-mon-ics
hence-for-ward
here-after
her-met-ic
he-ro-ic
hi-ber-nal
hu-mane-ly
I-de-a
il-lus-trate
in-a"-gine
im-mod-est
im-pair-ment

im-mor-tal
im-peach-ment
im-pel-lent
im-port-er
im-pos-tor
im-pris-on
im-pru-dent
in-car-nate
in-cen-tive
in-clu-sive
in-cul-cate
in-cum-bent
in-debt-ed
in-de-cent
in-den-ture
in-duce-ment
in-dul-gence
in-fer-nal
in-fla-mer
in-for-mal
in-form-er
in-fringe-ment
in-hab-it
in-he-rent
in-her-it
in-hib-it
in-hu-man
in-qui-ry
in-sip-id
in-spir-it
in-stinct-ive
in-struct-er
in-ven-tor

in-ter-ment	Pa-cif-ic	re-sem-ble
in-ter-nal	par-ta-ker	re-sist-ance
in-ter-pret	pa-thet-ic	re-spect-ful
in-tes-tate	pel-lu-cid	re-venge-ful
in-tes-tine	per-fu-mer	re-view-er
in-trin-sic	per-spec-tive	re-vi-ler
in-val-id	per-verse-ly	re-vi-val
in-vei-gle	po-lite-ly	re-volt-er
Je-ho-vah	po-ma-tum	re-ward-er
La-con-ic	per-cep-tive	Sar-cas-tic
lieu-ten-ant	pre-pa-rer	scor-bu-tic
Ma-lig-nant	pre-sump-tive	se-cure-ly
ma-raud-er	pro-ceed-ing	se-du-er
ma-ter-nal	pro-duc-tive	se-ques-er
ma-ture-ly	pro-phet-ic	se-rene-ly
me-an-der	pro-po-sal	sin-cere-ly
me-chan-ic	pros-pect-ive	spec-ta-tor
mi-nute-ly	pur-su-ance	sub-mis-sive
mis-con-duct	Quint-es-sence	Tes-ta-tor
mis-no-mer	Re-coin-age	thanks-giv-ing
mo-nas-tic	re-deem-er	to-bac-co
more-o-ver	re-dun-dant	to-geth-er
Neg-lect-ful	re-lin-quish	trans-pa-rent
noc-tur-nal	re-luc-tant	tri-bu-nal
Ob-ject-or	re-main-der	tri-um-phant
ob-li-ging	re-mem-ber	Un-cov-er
ob-lique-ly	re-mem-brance	un-daunt-ed
ob-serv-ance	re-miss-ness	un-e-qual
oc-cur-rence	re-morse-less	un-fruit-ful
of-fend-er	re-nown-ed	un-god-ly
of-fen-sive	re-plen-ish	un-grate-ful
op-po-nent	re-ple"-vy	un-ho-ly
or-gan-ic	re-proach-ful	un-learn-ed

un-ru-ly
un-skil-
un-sta-b

Words

Ac-qui-
af-ter-no
al-a-mo
am-bus-
an-ti-po
ap-per-ta
ap-pre-h
Bal-us-t
bar-ri-ca
bom-ba-
brig-a-di
buc-ca-n
Car-a-va
cav-al-ca
cir-cum-
cir-cum-
co-in-cid
com-plai
com-pre-
con-de-s
con-tra-d
con-tro-v
cor-res-p
coun-ter
coun-ter
Deb-o-na

un-ru-ly	un-thank-ful	un-com-mon
un-skil-ful	un-time-ly	Vice-ge-rent
un-sta-ble	un-wor-thy	vin-dic-tive

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the LAST Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce	dis-a-buse	in-ter-cede
af-ter-noon	dis-a-gree	in-ter-cept
al-a-mode	dis-al-low	in-ter-change
am-bus-cade	dis-an-nul	in-ter-fere
an-ti-pope	dis-ap-pear	in-ter-lard
ap-per-tain	dis-ap-point	in-ter-lope
ap-pre-hend	dis-ap-prove	in-ter-mit
Bal-us-trade	dis-be-lieve	in-ter-mix
bar-ri-cade	dis-com-mend	in-ter-vene
bom-ba-zin	dis-com-pose	Mag-a-zine
brig-a-dier	dis-con-tent	mis-ap-ply
buc-ca-neer	dis-en-chant	mis-be-have
Car-a-van	dis-en-gage	O-ver-charge
cav-al-cade	dis-en-thral	o-ver-flow
cir-cum-scribe	dis-es-téem	o-ver-lay
cir-cum-vent	dis-o-bey	o-ver-look
co-in-cide	En-ter-tain	o-ver-spread
com-plai-sance	Gas-con-ade	o-ver-take
com-pre-hend	gaz-et-teer	o-ver-throw
con-de-scend	Here-up-on	o-ver-turn
con-tra-dict	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-whelm
con-tro-vert	im-por-tune	Per-se-vere
cor-res-pond	in-com-mode	Rec-ol-lect
coun-ter-ine	in-com-plete	rec-om-mend
coun-ter-vail	in-cor-rect	re-con-vene
Deb-o-nair	in-dis-creet	re-in-force

ref-u-geo
rep-ar-tee
rep-re-hend
rep-re-sent
ren-vi-mand
Ser-e-nade

su-per-scribe
su-per-sede
There-up-on
Un-a-ware
un-be-lief
un-der-go

un-der-mine
un-der-stand
un-der-take
un-der-worth
Vi-o-lin
vol-un-tee

Words of THREE Syllables, pronounced as TWO and accented on the FIRST Syllable.

RULES.

Cion, tion, tion, sound like shon,
either in the middle, or at the end
of words.

Ce, ci, sch, st, and ti, like sh.
Cial, tial, sound like shad.

Cian, tian, like shan.

Cient, tient, like shent.

Cious, scious, and tious like shus.

Science, tiense, like shence.

Ac-ti-on
an-ci-ent
auc-ti-on
Cap-ti-ous
cau-ti-on
cau-ti-ous
con-sci-ence
con-sci-ous
Dic-ti-on
Fac-ti-on
fac-ti-ous
frac-ti-on
frac-ti-ous
Gra-ci-our
Junc-ti-on
Lo-ti-on
lus-ci-ous

Man-si-on
mar-ti-al
men-ti-on
mer-si-on
mo-ti-on
Na-ti-on
no-ti-on
nup-ti-al
O-ce-an
op-ti-on
Pac-ti-on
par-ti-al
pas-si-on
pa-ti-ence
pa-ti-ent
pen-si-on
por-ti-on

po-ti-on
pre"-ci-ous
Quo-ti-ent
Sanc-ti-on
sec-ti-on
spe"-ci-al
spe"-ci-ous
sta-ti-on
suc-ti-on
Ten-si-on
ter-ti-an
trac-ti-on
Unc-ti-on
ul-ti-on
Vec-ti-on
ver-si-on
vi"-si-on

Words

A-dop-t
af-fec-ti
af-flic-ti
as-per-si
at-ten-ti
at-trac-t
au-spi"-
Ca-pa-c
ces-sa-ti
col-la-ti
com-pas
com-pul
con-cep
con-clu
con-fes
con-fu-si
con-junc
con-struc
con-ten
con-ver
con-vic-t
con-vul
cor-rec-t
cor-rup
cre-a-ti
De-coc
de-fec-ti
de-fi"-ci
de-jec-ti
de-li"-ci
de-scrip

Words of FOUR Syllables, pronounced as THREE
and accented on the SECOND Syllable.

A-dop-ti-on
af-fec-ti-on
af-flic-ti-on
as-per-si-on
at-ten-ti-on
at-trac-ti-on
au-spi'-ci-ous
Ca-pa-ci-ous
ces-sa-ti-on
col-la-ti-on
com-pas-si-on
com-pul-si-on
con-cep-ti-on
con-clu-si-on
con-fes-si-on
con-fu-si-on
con-junc-ti-on
con-struc-ti-on
con-ten-ti-ous
con-ver-si-on
con-vic-ti-on
con-vul-si-on
cor-rec-ti-on
cor-rup-ti-on
cre-a-ti-on
De-coc-ti-on
de-fec-ti-on
de-fi'-ci-ent
de-jec-ti-on
de-li'-ci-ous
de-scrip-ti-on

de-struc-ti-on
de-trac-ti-on
de-vo-ti-on
dis-cus-si-on
dis-sen-si-on
dis-tinc-ti-on
di-vi'-si-on
E-jec-ti-on
e-lec-ti-on
e-rup-ti-on
es-sen-ti-al
ex-ac-ti-on
ex-clu-si-on
ex-pan-si-on
ex-pres-si-on
ex-pul-si-on
ex-tor-ti-on
ex-trac-ti-on
Fal-la-ci-ous
foun-da-ti-on
Im-mer-si-on
im-par-ti-al
im-pa-ti-ent
im-pres-si-on
in-junc-ti-on
in-scrip-ti-on
in-struc-ti-on
in-ven-ti-on
ir-rup-ti-on
Li-cen-ti-ous
lo-gi'-ci-an

Ma-gi'-ci-an
mu-si'-ci-an
Nar-ra-ti-on
Ob-jec-ti-on
ob-la-ti-on
ob-struc-ti-on
op-pres-si-on
op-ti'-ci-an
o-ra-ti-on
Per-fec-ti-on
pol-lu-ti-on
pre-dic-ti-on
pre-scrip-ti-on
pro-mo-ti-on
pro-por-ti-on
pro-vin-ci-al
Re-jec-ti-on
re-la-ti-on
re-ten-ti-on
Sal-va-ti-on
sub-jec-ti-on
sub-stan-ti-al
sub-trac-ti-on
sub-ver-si-on
suc-ces-si-on
suf-fi'-ci-ent
sus-pi'-ci-on
Tempt-a-ti-on
trans-la-ti-on
Va-ca-ti-on
vex-a-ti-on

Words of FOUR Syllables.

Words of FOUR Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

ab-so-lute-ly	Bar-ba-rous-ly	cor-ri-gi-ble
ac-ces-sa-ry	beau-ti-ful-ly	cred-it-a-ble
ac-cu-ra-cy	ben-e-fit-ed	cus-tom-a-ry
ac-cu-rate-ly	boun-ti-ful-ness	cov-et-ous-ly
ac-ri-mo-ny	bril-li-an-cy	Dan-ger-ous-ly
ac-tu-al-ly	bur-go-mas-ter	del-i-ca-cy
ad-di-to-ry	Cap-i-tal-ly	des-pi-ca-ble
ad-e-quate-ly	cas-u-ist-ry	dif-fi-cul-ty
ad-mi-ra-ble	cat-er-pil-lar	dil-i-gent-ly
ad-mi-ral-ty	cel-ib-a-cy	dis-pu-ta-ble
ad-ver-sa-ry	cen-su-ra-ble	drom-e-da-ry
ag-gra-va-ted	cer-e-mo-ny	du-ra-ble-ness
al-a-bas-ter	cir-cu-la-ted	Ef-fi-ca-cy
a-li-en-ate	cog-ni-za-ble	el-e-gant-ly
al-le-go-ry	com-fort-a-ble	el-i-gi-ble
al-ter-a-tive	com-men-ta-ry	em-i-nent-ly
a-mi-a-ble	com-mis-sa-ry	ex-cel-len-cy
am-ic-a-ble	com-mon-al-ty	ex-e-cra-ble
am-o-rous-ly	com-pa-ra-ble	ex-o-ra-ble
an-im-a-ted	com-pe-ten-cy	ex-qui-site-ly
an-nu-al-ly	con-fi-dent-ly	Fa-vour-a-bly
an-swer-a-ble	con-quer-a-ble	feb-ru-a-ry
an-ti-cham-ber	con-se-quent-ly	fig-u-ra-tive
an-ti-mo-ny	con-sti-tu-ted	fluc-tu-a-ting
an-ti-qua-ry	con-ti-nent-ly	for-mid-a-ble
ap-o-plec-tic	con-tro-ver-sy	for-tu-nate-ly
ap-plic-a-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	frau-du-lent-ly
ar-bi-tra-ry	co-pi-ous-ly	friv-o-lous-ly
ar-ro-gant-ly	co-py-hold-er	Gen-er-al-ly
au-di-to-ry	cor-po-ral-ly	gen-er-ous-ly
a-vi-a-ry	cor-pu-lent-ly	gil-li-flow-er,

gov-ern-a-
gra-da-to-
Hab-er-d-
hab-it-a-b-
het-er-o-d-
hon-our-a-
hos-pit-a-
hu-mour-e-
lg-no-mi-
im-i-ta-to-
in-do-lent
in-no-cen-
in-tim-a-c-
in-tric-a-c-
in-ven-to-
Jan-u-a-ry
ju-di-ca-tu-
jus-ti-fi-ed
Lap-i-da-r-
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ven-er-a-ble
vir-tu-ous-ly
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War rant-a-ble

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a-bom-i-nate	a-vail-a-ble	con-tig-u-ous
a-bund-ant-ly	au-then-ti-cate	con-tin-u-al
a-bu-sive-ly	au-thor-i-ty	con-trib-u-tor
ac-cel-e-rate	Bar-ha-ri-an	con-ve-ni-ent
ac-ces-si-ble	be-at-i-tude	con-vers-a-ble
ac-com-pa-ny	be-com-ing-ly	co-op-er-ate
ac-count-a-ble	be-ha-vi-our	cor-po-re-al
ac-cu-mu-late	be-nef-i-cence	cor-rel-a-tive
a-cid-i-ty	be-nev-o-lence	cor-rob-o-rate
ad-min-is-ter	bi-og-ra-phy	cor-ro-sive-ly
ad-mon-ish-er	bi-tu-mi-nous	cu-ta-ne-ous
ad-ven-tur-er	Ca-lam-it-ous	De-bil-i-tate
a-gree-a-ble	ca-lum-ni-ous	de-crep-i-tude
al-low-a-ble	ca-pit-u-late	de-fen-si-ble
am-bas-sa-dor	cat-as-tro-phe	de-fin-i-tive
am-big-u-ous	cen-so-ri-ous	de-form-i-ty
am-phis-i-ous	chi-rur-gi-cal	de-gen-er-ate
a-nat-om-ist	chro-no-lo-gy	de-ject-ed-ly
an-gel-ic-al	con-form-a-ble	de-lib-er-ate
an-ni-hil-ate	con-grat-u-late	de-light-ful-ly
an-nom-al-ous	con-sid-er-ate	de-lin-e-ate
an-tag-o-nist	con-sist-o-ry	de-liv-er-ance
an-tip-a-thy	con-sol-i-date	de-moc-ra-cy
an-ti"-qui-ty	con-spic-u-ous	de-mon-str-able
a-pol-o-gize	con-spi-ra-cy	de-nom-i-nate
a-rith-me-tic	con-su-ma-ble	de-plo-ra-ble
as-sas-sin-ate	con-sist-en-cy	de-pop-u-late

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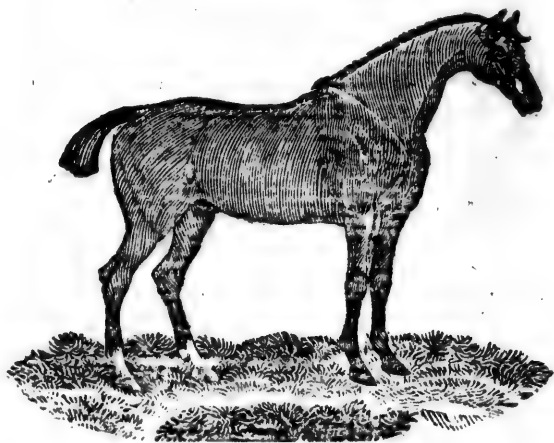
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LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY

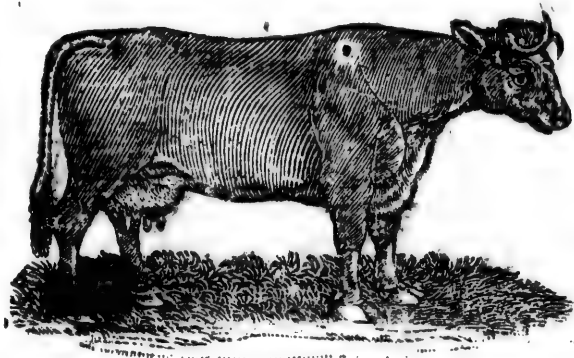
1. THE HORSE



THE horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable, he distinguishes his companions, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip.

The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is useful for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and door-cloths. What a pity it is that cruel men should ever ill use, over work, and torture this useful beast!

2. THE COW.



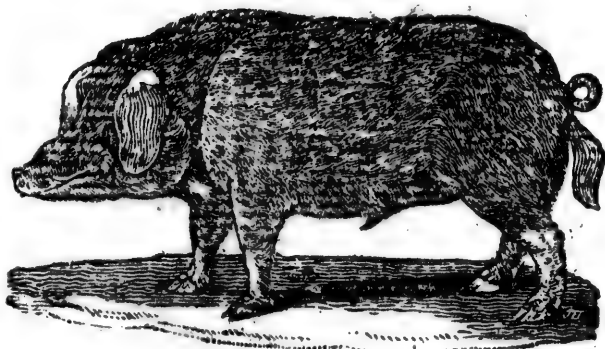
OX is the general name for horned cattle ; and of all these the cow is the most useful. The flesh of an ox is beef. Oxen are often used to draw in ploughs or carts. Their flesh supplies us with food. Their blood is used as manure, as well as the dung ; their fat is made into candles ; their hides into shoes and boots ; their hair is mixed with lime to make mortar ; their horns are made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and instead of glass for lanterns. Their bones are used to make little spoons, knives and forks for children, buttons, &c.

Cows give us milk, which is excellent diet ; and of milk we make cheese ; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf : its flesh is veal ; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be con-sid-er-ed as more u-ni-ver-sal-ly conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animal.

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3. THE HOG



THE hog has a divided hoof, like the animals called cattle ; but the bones of his feet are really like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of in-struc-ti-on ; but it appears, by the example of the learned pig, that even they may be taught.

A hog is a disgusting animal ; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, and dis-a-gree-a-ble, whilst alive, but very useful after his death. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous ; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse un-sound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh ; but hunger will force them to eat rotten putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

4. THE DEER.



DEER shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring: if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree.— The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches: when they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees to clear them of a skin with which they are covered.

The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives.— Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with pro-di-gi-ous swiftness.

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Lessons in Natural History.

5. THE CAT.

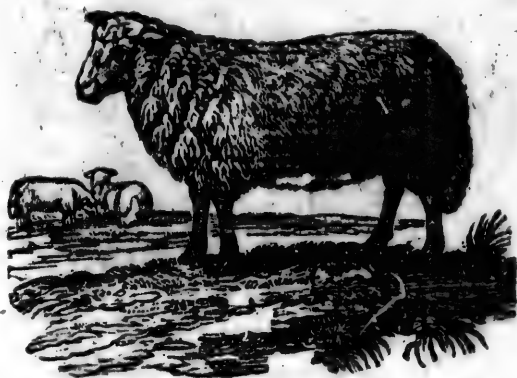


THE cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her ; then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs : their attachment is chiefly to the house ; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds.—Cats hunt by the eye ; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise ; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line ; by night it spreads into a large circle.

Cats live in the house, but are not very o-be-dient to the owner : they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes ; they are fond of vale-ri-an and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells ; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

G. THE SHEEP.



SHEEP supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called a ewe.

A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet a ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side: she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear: such is the love of mothers!

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they will repay him for his at-ten-ti-on. In many countries they require the attendance of shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land, they graze in se-cu-ri-ty.

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7. THE GOAT.



A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep ; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is val-u-a-ble for wigs ; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep.— They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees.— Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a kid : the flesh of kids is esteemed ; gloves are made of their skins. Persons of weak con-stitution drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful ; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teased and pulled by the beard or horns

8. THE DOG



THE dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vigilance, and fi-del-i-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pan-i-on, and the friend of man; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pan-i-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice; nay even by his looks he is ready to obey him.

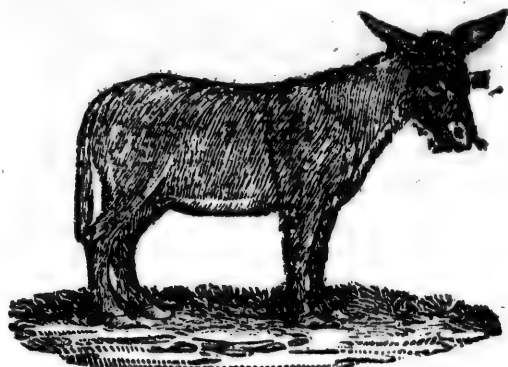
Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the

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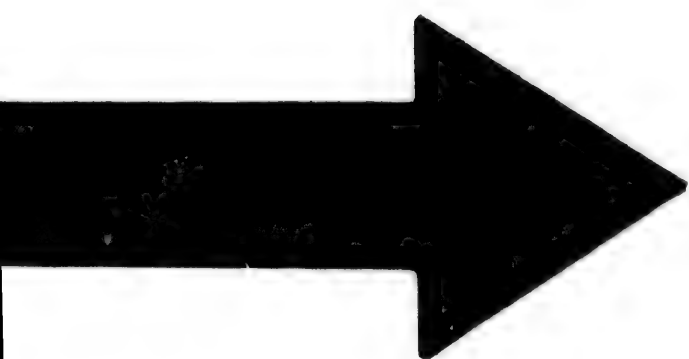
domestics ; and who, when he has lost his master, calls for him by cries and la-men-ta-ti-ons. A dog is the most sa-ga-ci-ous animal we have, and the most capable of ed-u-ca-ti-on. In most dogs the sense of smelling is keen : a dog will hunt his game by the scent ; and in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, to which way the scent is strongest, and then pursue it.

9. THE ASS.



THE ass is humble, patient, and quiet.—Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be treated with contempt and cruelty? The ass is strong, hardy, and temperate, and less delicate than the horse ; but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity.





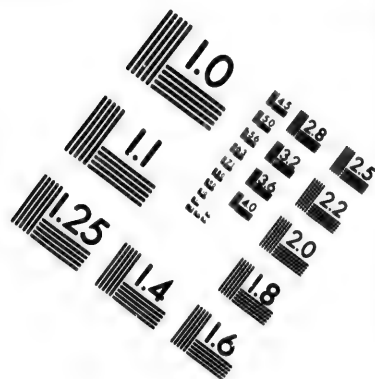
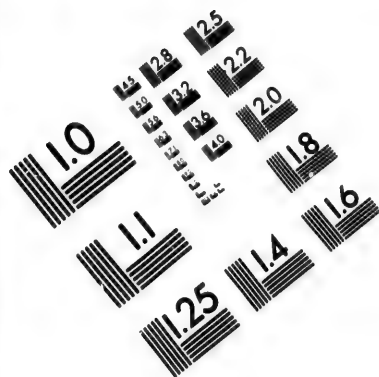
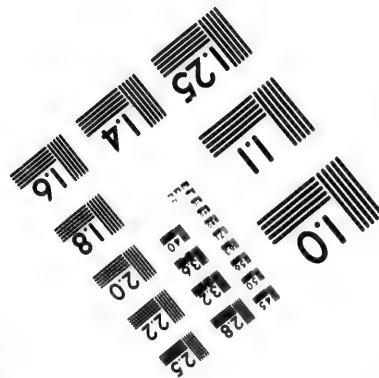
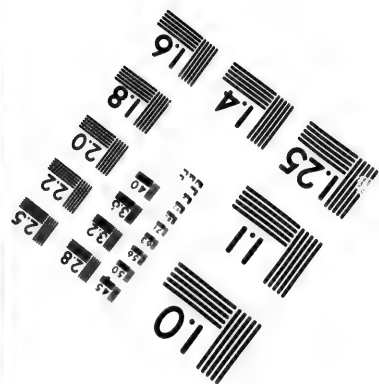
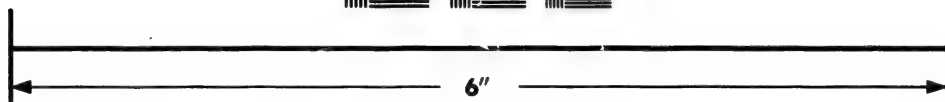
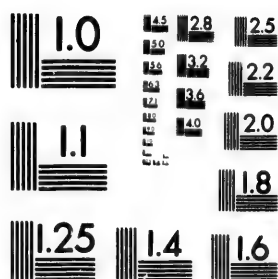


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

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10. THE LION.



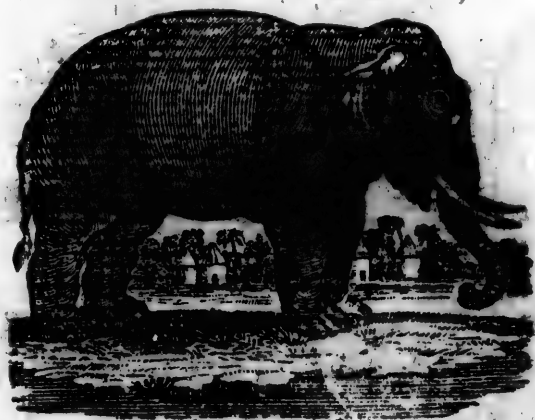
THIS noble animal has a large head, short round ears, a shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute of a mane.

Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of all quadrupeds.

A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies, in-sen-si-ble of fear, to the last gasp. To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, mag-nan-i-mous in his courage, and grateful in his dis-po-si-ti-on. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

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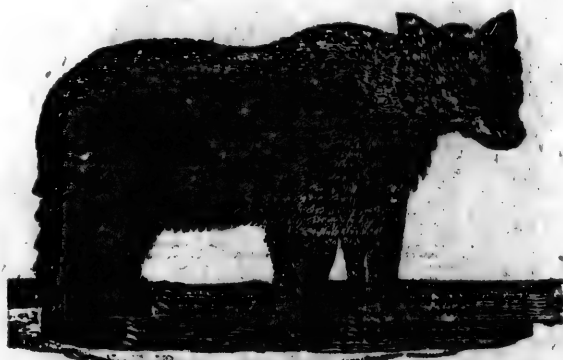
II. THE ELEPHANT.



The elephant is not only the largest, but the longest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the community to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in seniority brings up the rear.— As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees, on which they feed; and if they enter cultivated fields, the labours of agriculture soon appear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and obedient of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is remarkable, and seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel in order to receive its food; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

12. THE BEAR.



THERE are several kinds of bears; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with black glossy hair, and is very common in North America. It is said to subsist wholly on vegetable food; but some of them, which have been brought into England, have shewn a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely, that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn, these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total inactivity and abstinence from food.

The white, or Greenland bear, has a peculiarly long head and neck, and its limbs are of prodigious size and strength; its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on fish, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

SELECT FABLES.

I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



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A Fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their de-li-ci-ous juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it im-prac-ti-ca-ble to jump so high, and in consequence gave up the attempt. Pshaw! said he, eyeing them as he retired, with affected in-dif-fer-ence, I might easily have ac-com-plish-ed this business if I had been so disposed; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and therefore not worth the trouble of sucking.

The Vain, contending for the prize
'Gainst Merit, see their labour lost;
But still self-love will say—"Despise
What others gain at any cost!
"I cannot reach reward, 'tis true,
"Then let me sneer at those who do."

II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A Dog crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its re-flec-tion in the stream, and fancied he had dis-cov-er-ed another and a richer booty. Ac-cord-ing-ly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatched at the shadow; but how great was his vex-a-ti-on to find that it had dis-ap-pear-ed! Unhappy creature that I am, cried he: in grasping at a shadow, I have lost the substance.

With moderate blessings be content,
Nor idly grasp at every shade;
Peace, competence, a life well spent,
Are treasures that can never fade:
And he who weakly sighs for more,
Augments his misery not his store.

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III. THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF.



A Shepherd-boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying "the wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them.

This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length the wolf came in real-ity, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by ex-pe-ri-ence, and sup-posing him still in jest, paid no regard to him.— Thus the wolf had time and op-por-tu-ni-ty to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,
Nor ev'n in jest a lie repeat;
Who acts a base, fictitious part
Will infamy and ruin meet.
The liar ne'er will be believ'd
By those whom he has once deceived.

IV, THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

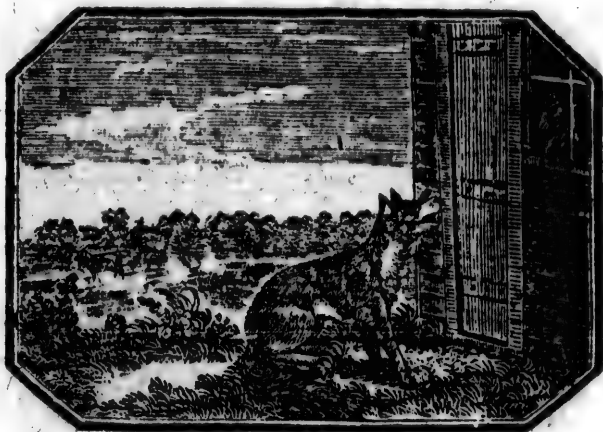


A surly Dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger ; an Ox, pressed by hunger, came up and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender ; but the Dog, snarling and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ridiculous is your behaviour ! You cannot eat the hay yourself ; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so desirable, to taste it.

The Miser who hoards up his gold,
Unwilling to use or to lend,
Himself in the dog may behold,
The ox in his indigent friend.
To hoard up what we can't enjoy,
Is Heaven's good purpose to destroy

V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



A She-Goat shut up her Kid in safety at home, while she went to feed in the fields, and advised her to keep close. A wolf watching their motions, as soon as the Dam was gone, hastened to the house, and knocked at the door. Child, said he, counterfeiting the voice of the Goat, I forgot to embrace you ; open the door, I beseech you, that I may give you this token of my affection. No! no! replied the Kid (who had taken a survey of the deceiver through the window,) I cannot possibly give you admission ; for though you feign very well the voice of my Dam, I perceive in every other respect that you are a Wolf.

Let every youth, with cautious breast,
Allurement's fatal dangers shun ;
Who turns sage counsel to a jest,
Takes the sure road to be undone.
A Parent's counsels e'er revere,
And mingle confidence with fear

VI THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



A Wolf and a Lamb, by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him, and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I disturb it? said the Lamb, in a great fright: the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you, that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the Wolf; but it was only yesterday that I saw your Sire encouraging the Hounds that were pursuing me. Pardon me! answered the Lamb, my poor Sire fell a victim to the Butcher's knife upwards of a month since. It was your Dam, then, replied the savage beast. My Dam, said the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, vociferated the Wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in rage, I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprung upon the defenceless Lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injustice, leagu'd with Strength and Pow'r,
Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;
In vain they plead when Tyrants lour;
And seek to make the weak their prey.
No equal rights obtain regard
When passions fire, and spoils reward.

Words

A-bom
au-tho
Con-ci
con-gr
con-sid
De-cla
E-jac'
ex-pos
In-tol'
in-vol'
Un-par
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Cer-e-
cir-cun
con-ser
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Di-a-b
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dis-o-b
Em-bl
In-con
in-con
in-ter-
Ma-gi-
mer-i-
Re-co
Su-per
su-per

Words of SIX Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.

A-bom' i-na-ble-ness
 au-thor-i-ta' tive-ly
 Con-cil' i-a-to-ry
 con-grat' u-la-to-ry
 con-sid' er-a-ble-ness
 De-cla' a-to-ri-ly
 E-jac' u-la-to-ry
 ex-pos' tu-la-to-ry
 In-tol' er-a-ble-ness
 in-vol' un-ta-ri-ly
 Un-par' don-a-ble-ness
 un-prof' it-a-ble-ness
 un-rea' son-a-ble-ness
 A-pos-tol' i-cal-ly
 Be-a-tif' i-cal-ly
 Cer-e-mo' ni-ous-ly
 cir-cum-am' bi-ent-ly
 con-sen-ta' ne-ous-ly
 con-tu-me' li-ous-ly
 Di-a-bol' i-cal-ly
 di-a-met' ri-cal-ly
 dis-o-be' di-ent-ly
 Em-blem-at' i-cal-ly
 In-con-sid' er-ate-ly
 in-con-ve' ni-ent-ly
 in-ter-ro' g-a-to-ry
 Ma-gis-te' ri-al-ly
 mer-i-to' ri-ous-ly
 Re-com-mend' a-to-ry
 Su-per-an' nu-a-ted
 su-per-nu' me-ra-ry

An-te-di-lu' vi-an
 an-ti-mon-arch' i-cal
 arch-i-e-pis' co-pal
 a-ris-to-crat' i-cal
 Dis-sat-is-fac' to-ry
 E-ty-mo-lo' gi-cal
 ex-tra-pa-ro' chi-al
 Fa-mi-li-ar' i-ty
 Ge-ne-a-lo' gi-cal
 ge-ne-r-al-is' si-mo-
 He-ter-o-ge' ne-ous
 his-to-ri-og' ra-pher
 Im-mu-ta-bil' i-ty
 in-fal-li-bil' i-ty
 Pe-cu-li-ar' i-ty
 pre-des-ti-na' ri-an
 Su-per-in-tend' en-cy
 U-ni-ver-sal' i-ty
 un-phi-lo-soph' i-cal
 An-ti-trin-i-ta' ri-an
 Com-men-su-ra-bil' i-ty
 Dis-sat-is-fac' ti-on
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 im-pen-e-tra-bil' i-ty
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 in-cor-rupt-i-bil' i-ty
 in-di-vis-i-bil' i-ty
 Lat-i-tu-di-na' ri-an
 Val-e-tu-di-na' ri-an

INDUSTRY and INDOLENCE CONTRASTED.

A Tale by DR. PERCIVAL.

IN a village, at a small distance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy husbandman, who had two sons, William and Thomas; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.

On the day when the second son was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees, of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating; and they thrived so much alike, that it was a difficult matter to say which claimed the preference.

As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of these trees, now filled with blossoms, their father told them, that he made them a present of the trees in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay, in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

Thomas, though the youngest son, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of insects as soon as he discovered them, and propping up the stem that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it, to loosen the earth, that the root might receive nourishment from the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews. No mother could nurse her child more tenderly in its infancy than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, pursued a very different conduct; for he loitered away all his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a broken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of, till one day in autumn, when, by chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

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Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit, he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves, and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit; and he thought that his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him, that it was by no means reasonable, that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he, "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil; but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects to remain on his tree; but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right in it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother, as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William, who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas assisting him in the culture of his tree, advised him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

MORAL and PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS, which ought to be committed to memory at an early age.

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel than to revenge it.

Custom is the plague of wise men ; but is the idol of fools.

To err is human ; to forgive, divine.

He is always rich, who considers himself as having enough.

The golden rule of happiness is to be moderate in your expectations.

It is better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and submission to advice, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundations of all virtue.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure, is folly ; not to mourn at all, is insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Let no event or misfortune make a deeper impression on your mind at the time it happens, than it would after the lapse of a year.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all.

Industry is the parent of every excellence.

The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the root of all evil.

The acquisition of knowledge is the most honourable occupation of youth.

Never expect lawyers to settle disputes ; nor justice from the decisions of lawyers.

Beware of false reasoning when you are about to inflict an injury which you cannot repair.

He can never have true friend who is often changing his friendships.

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Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing manhood.
None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that are most forward in doing them.
No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy by doing good.
Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread.
There is no real use in riches, except in the distribution of them.
Deference to others is the golden rule of politeness and of morals.
Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.
Excess of ceremony shews want of breeding.
That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formalities.
By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even with his enemy; by passing it over, he is superior.
No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged.
No music is so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that sings you for his benefactor.
The only benefit to be derived from flattery is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed in what we ought to be.
A wise man will desire no more, than that he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live contentedly.
A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.
Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.
Truth is born with us; and we do violence to our nature when we shake off our veracity.
The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set much value on his praise.
A wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the world him who is most powerful or most wealthy.
There is more trouble in accumulating the first hundred, than in the next five thousand.

He who would become rich within a year, is generally a beggar within six months.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of his abilities, is the glory of man.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing engages more the affections of men, than a polite address, and graceful conversation.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than to return injury with kindness.

Philosophy is only valuable, when it serves as the law of life, and not for purposes of ostentation.

There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise confidence, and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs no invention to help it out.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

In the career of human life, it is as dangerous to play too forward, as too backward a game.

Beware of making a false estimate of your own powers, character, and pretensions.

A lie is always troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, requiring the aid of many more to support it.

Fix on that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

A temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular: and his whole life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take prudent care for the future; but not so as to spoil the enjoyment of the present.

It forms no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to become so to-morrow.

Blame not before you have examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

An angry man who suppresses his opinions, thinks worse than he speaks.

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It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells every thing, will equally have nothing told him.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them; but the words of such as have understanding are weighed in the balance.

The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation.

The manners of a well-bred man are equally remote from insipid complaisance, and low familiarity.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, and costs us nothing.

Wisdom is the grey hairs to a man, and an unspotted life is the most venerable old age.

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

Most men are friends for their own purposes, and will not abide in the day of trouble.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

He who discovereth secrets loseth his credit, and will never secure valuable friendships.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the prejudices and false opinions he had contracted in the former part.

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain it.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

True wisdom consists in the regulation and government of the passions; and not in a technical knowledge of arts and sciences.

Some men miss the prize of prosperity by procrastination, and others lose it by impatience and precipitancy.

Economy is no disgrace : it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

Almost all difficulties are to be overcome by industry and perseverance.

A small injury done to another is a great injury done to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason; the weapon of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow, which can be as well performed to day.

In your intercourse with the world, a spoonful of oil goes further than a quart of vinegar.

Fools go to law, and knaves prefer the arbitration of lawyers.

You must convince men before you can reform them.

A man's fortunes may always be retrieved, if he has retained habits of sobriety and industry.

No man is ruined who has preserved an unblemished character.

Habits of tenderness towards the meanest animals, beget habits of charity and benevolence towards our fellow-creatures.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

REMEMBER that time is money.—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expence; he has spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that credit is money.—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum, where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific or multiplying nature.—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six,

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in a little, than to be turned again it is seven and threepence; and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and thicker. He that throws away a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a year is but a groat a day.—For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expence, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security have the constant possession and use of a hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings: therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.—The sound of the hammer at five in the morning or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expences and your income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expences mount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry* and *frugality*; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both.

10 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

*Proper Names which occur in the Old and New Testaments
with the Syllables divided and accented.*

A-bad' don	Au-gus' tus	Co-ni'ah
A-bed' ne-go	Ba' al Be' rith	Dam-as' cus
A-bi' a-thar	Ba' al Ham' on	Dan' i-el
A-bim' e-lech	Bab' y-lon	Deb' o-rah
A-bin' a-dab	Bar-a-chi' ah	Ded' a-nim
A' bra-ham	Bar-je' sus	Del' i-lah
Ab' sa-lom	Bar' na-bas	De-me' tri-us
Ad-o-ni' jah	Bar-thol'o-mew	Di-ot' re-phes
A-grip' pa	Bar-ti-me' us	Did' y-mus
A-has-u-e' rus	Bar-zil' la-i	Di-o-nys' i-us
A-him' e-lech	Bash' e-math	Dru-sil' la
A-hit' o-phel	Be-el' ze-bub	E-bed' me-lech
Am' a-lek-ite	Be-er'she-ba	Eb-en-e' zer
A-min' a-dab	Bel-shaz' zer	Ek' rons
An' a-kims	Ben' ha-dad	El-beth' el
A-nam' e-lech	Beth-es' da	E-le-a' zer
An-a-ni' as	Beth' le-hem	E-li' a-kim
An' ti-christ	Beth-sa' i-da	E-li-e' zer
Ar-che-la' us	Bi-thyn' i-a	E-li' hu
Ar-chip' pus	Bo-a-ner' ges	E-lim' e-lech
Arc-tu' rus	Cai' a-phas	El' i-phaz
A-re-op' a-gus	Cal' va-ry	E-liz' a-beth
Ar-i-ma-the' a	Can-da' ce	El' ka-nah
Ar-ma-ged' don	Ca-per' na-um	El' na-than
Ar-tax-erx' es	Cen' cre-a	El' y-mas
Ash' ta-roth	Ce-sa' re-a	Em' ma-us
As' ke-lon	Cher' u-bim	Ep' a-phras
As-syr' i-a	Cho-ra' zin	E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ath-a-li' ah	Cle' o-phas	E-phe' si-ans

Syllables.

New Testament
ited.

ni'ah
n-as' cus
i-el
o-rah
a-nim
i-lah
me' tri-us
ot' re-phes
y-mus
o-nys' i-us
sil' la
ed' me-lech
en-e' zer
rons
eth' el
a' zer
a-kim
e' zer
hu
n' e-lech
phaz
a-beth
a-nah
a-than
mas
ma-us
phras
ph-ro-di'tus
e' si-ans

ph' e-sus
p-i-cu-re'ans
sar-had' don
thi-o' pi-a
u-roc' ly-don
u' ty-chus
e' lix
es' tus
or-tu-na' tus
a' bri-el
ad-a-renes'
al-a' ti-a
al' i-lee
a-ma' li-el
ed-a-li' ah
e-ha' zi
er-ge-senes'
er' i-zim
ib' e-on-ites
id' e-on
ol' go-tha'
o-mor' ralr
ad-ad-e' zer
a-do' ram
al-le-lu' jah
a-nam' e-el
an' a-ni
an-a-ni'ah
az' a-el
er-mog' e-nes
e-ro' di-as
ez-e-ki' ah
i-e-rop' o-lis
il-ki' ah

Hor-o-na' im
Ho-san' na
Hy-men-e' us
Ja-az-a-ni' ah
Ich' a-bod
Id-u-mae' a
Jeb' u-site
Jed-e-di' ah
Je-ho' a-haz
Je-hoi' a-kim
Je-hoi' a-chin
Je-ho' ram
Je-hosh' a-phat
Je-ho' vah
Je-phun' nah
Jer-e-mi' ah
Jer' i-cho
Jer-o-bo' am
Je-ru' sa-lem
Jez' a-bel
Im-man' u-el
Jon' a-dab
Jon' a-than
Josh' u-a
Jo-si' ah
I-sai' ah
Ish' bo-sheth
Ish' ma-el
Is' sa-char
Ith' a-mar
Kei' lah
Ke-tu' rah
Ki-ka' i-on
La' chish

La' mech
La-o-di-ce' a
Laz' a-rus
Leb' a-non
Lem' u-el
Lu' ci-fer
Lyd' i-a
Ma' ce-do' ni-a
Mach-pe' lah
Ma-ha-na' im
Ma-nas' seh
Ma-no' ah
Mar-a-nath' a
Mat' thew
Maz-za' roth
Mel-chis' e-dek
Mer' i-bah
Me-ro' dach
Mes-o-po-ta' mi-a
Me-thu' se-lah
Mi-chai' ah
Mi' cha-el
Mi' i-am
Mna' son
Mo' de-cai
Mo-ri' ah
Na' a-man
Na' o-mi
Naph' tha-li
Na-than' a-el
Naz-a-rene'
Naz' a-reth
Naz' a-rite
Neb-u-chad-nex' zar

112 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

Ne-bu-zar' a-dan	Shu' nam-ite	Thy-a-ti' ra
Ne-he-mi' ah	Sib' bo-leth	Ti-mo' the-us
Rem-a-li' ah	Sil' o-ah	To-bi' ah
Reph' a-im	Sil-va' nus	Vash' ti
Reu' ben	Sim' e-on	U-phar' sin
Rim' mon	Sis' e-ra	U-ri' jah
Ru' ha-mah	Sol' o-mon	Uz-zi' ah
Sa-be' ans	Steph' a-nas	Zac-che' us
Sa-ma' ri-a	Su-san' nah	Zar' e-phath
San-bal' lat	Sy-ro-phc-nic' i-a	Zeb' e-dee
Sap-phi' ra	Tab' e-ra	Zech-a-ri' ah
Sa-rep' ta	Tab' i-tha	Ze-de-ki' ah
Sen-a-che' rib	Te-haph' ne-hes	Zeph-a-ni' an
Ser' a-phim	Ter' a-phim	Ze-rub' ba-bel
Shi-lo' ah	Ter-tul' lus	Ze-lo' phe-ad
Shim' e-i	The-oph' i-lus	Zer-u-i' ah
Shu' lam-ite	Thes-sa-lo-ni' ca	Zip-po' rah

PROPER NAMES *which occur in ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY, with the Syllable marked which is to be accented.*

Ab' er-deen	Ap' pen-nines	Bok' ha-ra
Ab-er-isth' with	Arch-an' gel	Bo-na-vis' ta
Ac-a-pul' co	Au-ren-ga' bad	Bos' pho-rus
Ac-ar-na' ni-a	Ba-bel-man' del	Bo-rys' the-nes
Ach-æ-me' ni-a	Bab' y-lon	Bra-gan' za
Ach-e-ron' ti-a	Bag-na' gar	Bran' den-burg
Ad-ri-a-no' ple	Bar-ba' does	Bu-thra' tes
Al-es-san' dri-a	Bar-ce-lo' na	Bus-so' ra
A-mer' i-ca	Ba-va' ri-a	By-zan' ti-um
Am-phil' o-lis	Bel-ve-dere'	Caf-fra' ri-a
An-da-lu' si-a	Be-ne-ven' to	Cag-li-a' ri
An-nap' o-lis	Bes-sa-ra' bi-a	Cal-a-ma' ta
An-ti-pa' ros	Bis na' gar	Cal-cut' ta

-a-ti' ra
no' the-us
bi' ah
ti
har' sin
jah
zi' ah
che' us
e-phath
e-dee
h-a-ri' ah
de-ki' ah
h-a-ni' ah
rub' ba-bel
lo' phe-ad
-u-i' ah
-po' rah

MODERN GEO
to be accented.

ha-ra
na-vis' ta
pho-rus
rys' the-nes
gan' za
n' den-burg
thra' tes
-so' ra
zan' ti-um
fra' ri-a
-li-a' ri
-a-ma' ta
-cut' ta

Cal-i-for' ni-a
Ca-pra' ri-a
Car-a-ma' ni-a
Car-tha-ge' na
Cat-a-lo' ni-a
Ce-pha-lo' ni-a
Ce-pha-le' na
Ce-rau' ni-a
Cer-cy-pha' læ
Chæ-ro' ni-a
Chal-ce-do' ni-a
Chan-der-na-gore'
Chris-ti-a' na
Chris-ti-an-o' ple
Con-nec' ti-cut
Con-stan-ti-no' ple
Co-pen-ha' gen
Cor-o-man' del
Cor-y-pha' si-um
Cyc' la-des
Da-ghes' tan
Da-le-car' li-a
Dal-ma' ti-a
Dam-i-et' ta
Dar-da-nelles'
Dar-da' ni-a
Dau' phi-ny
De-se-a' da
Di-ar-be' ker
Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis
Di-os-cu' ri-as
Do-do' na
Dom-in' go

Do-min' i-ca
Dus' sel-dorf
Dyr-rach' i-um
Ed' in-burgh
El-e-phan' ta
E-leu' the-ræ
Ep-i-dam' nus
Ep-i-dau' rus
Ep-i-pha' ni-a
Es-cu' ri-al
Es-qui-maux'
Es-tre-ma-du' ra
E-thi-o' pi-a
Eu-pa-to' ri-a
Eu-ri-a-nas' sa
Fas-cel' li-na
Fer-man' agh
Fon-te-ra' bi-a
For-te-ven-tu' ra
Fred'er-icks-burg
Fri-u' li
Fron-tign-i-ac'
Fur' sten-burg
Gal-li-pa' gos
Gal-lip' o-lis
Gal-lo-græ' ci-a
Gan-gar' i-dæ
Gar-a-man' tes
Gas' co-ny
Ge-ne' va
Ger' ma-ny
Gib-ral' tar
Glou' ces-ter

Gol-con' da
Gua-de-loupe'
Guel' der-land
Gu' za-rat
Hal-i-car-nas' ses
Hei' dei-burg
Hel-voet-sluys'
Her-man-stadt'
Hi-e-rap' o-lis
His-pa-ni-o' la
Hyr-ca' ni-a
Ja-mai' ca
Il-lyr' i-cum
In-nis-kil' ling
Is-pa-han'
Kamts-chat' ka
Kim-bol' ton
Kon' igs-burg
La-bra-dor'
Lac-e-dæ-mo' ni-a
Lamp' sa-cus
Lan' gue-doc
Lau' ter-burg
Leo-min' ster
Li-thu-a' ni-a
Li-va' di-a
Lon-don-der' ry
Lou' is-burg
Lou-i-si-a' na
Lu' nen-burg
Lux' em-burg
Lyc-a-o' ni-a
Lys-i-ma' chi-a

114. Proper Names of three or more Syllables.

Ma-cas' ser	O-ver-ys' sel	Spitz-ber' gen
Mac-e-do' ni-a	Pa-lat' i-nate	Switz' er-land
Mad-a-gas' car	Paph-la-go' ni-a	Tar-ra-go' na
Man-ga-lore'	Pat-a-go' ni-a	Thi-on-ville'
Mar' a-thon	Penn-syl-va' ni-a	Thu-rin' gi-a
Mar-tin-i' co	Phi-lip-ville'	Tip-pe-ra' ry
Ma-su-li-pa-tam'	Pon-di-cher' ry	To-bols' koi
Med-ist-er-ra-ne-an	Pyr-e-nees'	Ton-ga-ta-boo'
Mes-o-po-ta-mi-a	Qui-be-ron'	Tran-syl-va' ni-a
Mo-no-e-mu' gi	Qui-lo'a	Tur-co-ma' ni-a
Mo-no-mo-ta' pa	Quir-i-na' lis	Val-en-cien-nes
Na-to' li-a	Rat' is-bon	Ver-o-ni' ca
Ne-ga-pa-tam'	Ra-ven' na	Ve-su' vi-us
Ne-rins' koi	Ra' vens-burg	Vir-gin' i-a
Neuf-cha-teau'	Ro-set' ta	U-ran' i-berg
Ni-ca-ra-gua'	Rot' ter-dam	West-ma' ni-a
Nic-o-me' di-a	Sal-a-man' ca	West-pha' li-a
Ni-cop' o-lis	Sa-mar-cand'	Wol-fen-but' tle
No-vo-go' rod	Sa-moi-e' da	Xy-le-nop' o-lis
Nu' rem-berg	Sar-a-gos' sa	Xy-lop' o-lis
Oc' za-kow	Sar-di' ni-a	Zan-gue-bar'
Oo-no-las' ka	Schaff-hau' sen	Zan-zi-bar'
Os' na-burg	Se-rin-ga-pa-tam'	Zen-o-do' ti-a
O-ta-hei' te	Si-be' ri-a	Zo-ro-an' der

PROPER NAMES which occur in ROMAN and GRECIAN HISTORY, divided, and the Syllable marked which is required to be accented.

Æs-chi' nes	A-nac' re-on	An-tis' the-nes
Ag-es-i-la' us	An-ax-i-man' der	A-pel' les
Al-ci-bi' a-des	An-doe' i-des	Ar-chi-me' des
Al-ex-an' der	An-tig'o-nus	Ar-e-thu' sa
Al-ex-an-drop' o-lis	An-tim'a-chus	Ar-is-tar' chus

z-ber' gen
 z'er-land
 ra-go' na
 on-ville'
 rin' gi-a
 pe-ra' ry
 ools' koi
 -ga-ta-boo'
 a-syl' va' ni-a
 co-ma' ni-a
 en-cien-nes
 o-ni' ca
 u' vi-us
 gin' i-a
 an' i-berg
 t-ma' ni-a
 t-pha' li-a
 fen-but' tle
 e-nop' o-lis
 op' o-lis
 gue-bar'
 zi-bar'
 o-do' ti-a
 o-an' der

*and GREEK
 which is requir*

is' the-nes
 l' les
 hi-me' des
 -thu' sa
 -tar' chus

A-ris-ti' des
 A-ris-to-de' mus
 Ar-is-toph' a-nes
 Ar' is-to-tle
 Ar-tem-i-do' rus
 Ath-en-o-do' rus
 Ba' ja-zet
 Bac-chi' a-dæ
 Bel-ler' o-phon
 Ber-e-cyn' thi-a
 Bi-sal' tæ
 Bo-a-dic' e-a
 Bo-e' thi-us
 Bo-mil' car
 Brach-ma' nes
 Bri-tan' ni-cus
 Bu-ceph' a-lus
 Ca-lig' u-la
 Cal-lic' ra-tes
 Cal-lic-rat' i-das
 Cal-lim' a-chus
 Cam-by' ses
 Ca-mil' lus
 Car-ne' a-des
 Cas-san' der
 Cas-si' o-pe
 Cas-si-ve-lau' nus
 Ce-the' gus
 Char-i-de' mus
 Cle-oc' ri-tus
 Cle-o-pa' tra
 Cli-tom' a-chus
 Clyt-em-nes' tra

Col-la-ti' nus
 Com-a-ge' na
 Con' stan-tine
 Co-ri-o-la' nus
 Cor-ne' li-a
 Cor-un-ca' nus
 Cor-y-ban' tes
 Cra-tip' pus
 Ctes' i-phon
 Dam-a-sis' tra-tus
 Da-moc' ra-tes
 Dar' da-nus
 Daph-ne-pho' ri-a
 Da-ri' us
 De-ceb' a-lus
 Dem-a-ra' tus
 De-mon' i-des
 De-moc' ri-tus
 De-mos' the-nes
 De-mos' tra-tus
 Deu-ca' li-on
 Di-ag' o-ras
 Din-dy-me' ne
 Di-nom' a-che
 Di-o-scor' i-des
 Do-don' i-des
 Do-mit-i-a' nus
 E-lec' try-on
 El-eu-sin' i-a
 Em-ped' o-cles
 En-dym' i-on
 E-pam-i-non' das
 E-paph-ro-di' tus

Eph-i-a' tes
 Eph' o-ri
 Ep-i-char' mus
 Ep-ic-te' tus
 Ep-i-cu' rus
 Ep-i-men' i-des
 Er-a-sis' tra-tus
 Er-a-tos' the-nes
 Er-a-tos' tra-tus
 Er-ich-tho' ni-us
 Eu' me-nes
 Eu' no-mus
 Eu-rip' i-des
 Eu-ry-bi' a-des
 Eu-ryt' i-on
 Eu-thy-de' mus
 Eu-tych' i-des
 Ex-ag' o-nus
 Fa' bi-us
 Fa-bric' i-us
 Fa-vo-ri' nus
 Fau-sti' na
 Fau' stu-lus
 Fi-de' næ
 Fi-den' ti-a
 Fla-min' i-us
 Flo-ra' li-a
 Ga-bi-e' nus
 Ga-bin' i-us
 Gan-gar' i-dæ
 Gan-y-me' de
 Gar-a-man' tes
 Gar' ga-ris

Ger-man' i-cus
 Gor-di-a' nus
 Gor' go-nes
 Gor-goph' o-ne
 Gra-ti-a' nus
 Gym-nos-o-phus' tæ
 Gyn-a-co-thos' nas
 Hal-i-car-nas' us
 Har-poc' ra-tes
 Hec-a-tom-pho' ni-a
 Heg-e-sis' tra-tus
 Heg-e-tor' i-des
 He-li-o-do' rus
 Hel-i-cc-ni' a-des
 He-li-o-ga-ba' lus
 Hel-la-noc' ra-tes
 He-lo' tes
 He-phæ-s'ti-on
 Her-a-clí' tus
 Her' cu-les
 Her-mag' o-ras
 Her-maph-ro-dí' tus
 Her-mi' o-ne
 Her-mo-do' rus
 He-rod' o-tus
 Hes-per' i-des
 Hi-e-ron' y-mus
 Hip-pag' o-ras
 Hip-poc' ra-tes
 Hy-a-cin' thus
 Hy-dro-pho' rus
 Hys-tas' pes
 I-phic' ra-tes

I-ph-i-ge-ni' a
 I-soc' ra-tes
 Ix-i-on' i-des
 Jo-cas' ta
 Ju-gur' tha
 Ju-li-a' nus
 La-om' e-don
 Le-on' i-das
 Le-o-tych' i-des
 Le-os' the-nes
 Lib-o-phos-ni' ces
 Long-im' a-nus
 Lu-per-ca' li-a
 Lyc' o-phron
 Lyc-o-me' des
 Ly-cur' gi-des
 Ly-cur' gus
 Ly-sim' a-chus
 Ly-sis' tra-tus
 Man-ti-ne' us
 Mar-cel-li' nus
 Mas-i-nis' sa
 Mas-sag' e-tæ
 Max-im-i-a' nus
 Meg' a-ra
 Me-gas' the-nes
 Me-la-nip' pi-des
 Mel-e-ag' ri-des
 Me-nal' ci-das
 Me-nec' ra-tes
 Men-e-la' us
 Me-noc' ce-us
 Met-a-git' ni-a

Mil-ti' a-des
 Mith-ri-da' tes
 Mne-mos' y-ne
 Mne-sim' a-chus
 Nab-ar-za' nes
 Na-bo-nen' sis
 Nau' cra-tes
 Nec' ta-ne-bus
 Ne' o-cles
 Ne-op-tol'e-mus
 Ni-cag' o-ras
 Ni-coch' ra-tes
 Nic-o-la' us
 Ni-com' a-chus
 Nu-me-ri-a' nus
 Nu'mi-tor
 Oc-ta-vi-a' nus
 Œd' i-pus
 O-lym-pi-o-do' rus
 Om-o-pha' gi-a
 On-e-sic' ri-tus
 On-o-mac' ri-tus
 Or-thag' o-ras
 Os-cho-pho' ri-a
 Pa-ca-ti-a' nus
 Pa-læph' a-tus
 Pal-a-me' des
 Pal-i-nu' rus
 Pan-ath-e-næ' a
 Par-rha' si-us
 Pa-tro' clus
 Pau-sa-ni-as
 Pel-o-pon-ne' sus

Pen-the
 Phi-lip
 Phil-oc
 Phi-lon
 Phil-o
 Phil-o
 Phil-lo-ste
 Phi-los
 Phi-lox
 Pin' da
 Pis-is
 Plei' a
 Pol-e-m
 Pol-y-o
 Pol-y-o
 Pol-y-o
 Pol-yg
 Pol-y
 Por-se
 Pos-i
 Prax-i
 Pro-te
 Psam-
 Pyg-m
 Py-læ
 Py-tha
 Quin-t
 Quir-i

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 chiun'-e
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a-des
 ri-da' tes
 mos' y-ne
 sim'a-chus
 ar-za' nes
 o-nen' sis
 cra-tes
 ta-ne-bus
 cles
 o-to' e-mus
 g'o-ras
 ch' ra-tes
 -la' us
 m'a-chus
 e-ri-a' nus
 i-tor
 -vi-a' nus
 -pus
 pi-o-do' rus
 -pha' gi-a
 sic' ri-tus
 mac' ri-tus
 ag' o-ras
 o-pho' ri-a
 -ti-a' nus
 ph' a-tus
 me' des
 nu' rus
 th-e-næ'a
 aa' si-us
 'clus
 a' ni-as
 pon-ne' sus

Pen-the-si-le' a
 Phi-lip' pi-des
 Phil-oe-to' tes
 Phi-lom' bro-tus
 Phil-o-me' la
 Phil-o-pœ' men
 Phi-lo-steph-a' nus
 Phi-los' tra-tus
 Phi-lox' e-nus
 Pin' da-rus
 Pis-is-trat' i-des
 Plei' a-des
 Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a
 Pol-y-deu' cea
 Pol-y-do' rus
 Pol-y-gi' ton
 Pol-yg-no' tus
 Pol-y-phe' mus
 Por-sen' na
 Pos-i-do' ni-us
 Prax-it' e-les
 Pro-tes-i-la' us
 Psam-met'i-chus
 Pyg-ma' li-on
 Py-læm' e-nes
 Py-thag' o-ras
 Quin-til-i-a' nus
 Quir-i-na' li-a

Qui-ri' nus
 Qui-ri' tes
 Rhad-a-man' thus
 Rom' u-lus
 Ru-tu-pi' nus
 San-cho-n' a-thon
 Sar-dan-a-pa' lus
 Sat-ur-na' li-a
 Sat-ur-ni' nus
 Sea-man' der
 Scri-bo-ni-a' nus
 Se-leu' ci-dæ
 Se-mir' a-mis
 Se-ve-ri-a' nus
 Si-mon' i-des
 Sis' y-phus
 Soc' ra-tes
 Sog-di-a' nus
 Soph' o-cles
 Soph-o-nis' ba
 Spith-ri-da' tes
 Ste-sim' bro-tus
 Ste-sich' o-rus
 Stra-to-ni' cus
 Sys-i-gam' bis
 Sy-sim' e-thres
 Te-lem' a-chus
 Tha-les' tri-a

The-mis' to-cles
 The-oc' ri-tus
 The-oph' a-nes
 The-o-pol'e-mus
 Ther-mop' y-læ
 Thes-moth-o' ta
 Thi-od' a-mas
 Thu-cyd' i-des
 Tim-o-de' nus
 Ti-mop' a-nes
 Tis-sa-pher' nes
 Tryph-i-do' rus
 Tyn' da-rus
 Val-en-tin-i-a' nus
 Va-le-ri-a' nus
 Vel-i-ter' na
 Ven-u-le' i-us
 Ver-o-doc' i-us
 Ves-pa-si-a' nus
 Vi-zel' li-us
 Xan-tip' pus
 Xe-nag' o-ras
 Xe-noc' ra-tes
 Xe-noph' a-nes
 Xen' o-phon
 Zen-o-do' rus
 Zeux-id-a' mus
 Zor-o-as' ter

Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

C has generally the sound of *k*.
 es at the end of names is generally
 a long syllable like double *e*, as
 Thales, Tha-læs; Archimedes, Ar-
 chim' e-dæs.

The diphthong *aa* sounds like
 short *a*.

The diphthong *æ* sounds like long *e*.

(E) sounds like single *e*.

e at the end of many words forms
 a syllable, as Penelope, Pe-nel'-o-pe
 P sounds like *t* by itself, as Peol-
 ony, Tol'-o-my.

G has its hard sound in most
 names.

Ch sounds like *k*, as Christ, Erise
 or Antioch, An-ti-ok'

ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION of Words of nearly the same Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

<i>Accidence</i> , a book	<i>Bail</i> , a surety	<i>Boy</i> , a lad
<i>Accidents</i> , chances	<i>Bale</i> , large parcel	<i>Buoy</i> , a water-mark
<i>Account</i> , esteem	<i>Ball</i> , a sphere	<i>Bread</i> , baked flour
<i>Accompt</i> , reckoning	<i>Bawl</i> , to cry out	<i>Bred</i> , brought up
<i>Acts</i> , deeds	<i>Beau</i> , a fop	<i>Burrow</i> , a hole in the earth
<i>Ax</i> , hatchet	<i>Bow</i> , to shoot with	<i>Borough</i> , a corporation
<i>Hacks</i> , doth hack	<i>Bear</i> , to carry	<i>By</i> , near
<i>Adds</i> , doth add	<i>Bear</i> , a beast	<i>Buy</i> , to purchase
<i>Adze</i> , a cooper's ax	<i>Bare</i> , naked	<i>Bye</i> , indirectly
<i>Ail</i> , to be sick, or to make sick	<i>Base</i> , mean	<i>Brews</i> , breweth
<i>Ale</i> , malt liquor	<i>Bass</i> , a part in music	<i>Bruise</i> , to break
<i>Hail</i> , to salute	<i>Base</i> , bottom	<i>But</i> , except
<i>Hail</i> , frozen rain	<i>Bays</i> , bay leaves	<i>Butt</i> , two hogheads
<i>Hale</i> , strong	<i>Be</i> , the verb	<i>Calendar</i> , almanac
<i>Air</i> , to breathe	<i>Bee</i> , an insect!	<i>Calender</i> , to smooth
<i>Heir</i> , oldest son	<i>Beer</i> , to drink	<i>Cannon</i> , a great gun
<i>Hair</i> , of the head	<i>Bier</i> , a carriage for the dead	<i>Canon</i> , a law
<i>Hare</i> , an animal	<i>Bean</i> , a kind of pulse	<i>Canvas</i> , coarse cloth
<i>Are</i> , they be	<i>Been</i> , from to be	<i>Canvass</i> , to examine
<i>Ere</i> , before	<i>Beat</i> , to strike	<i>Cart</i> , a carriage
<i>All</i> , every one	<i>Beet</i> , a root	<i>Chart</i> , a map
<i>Aul</i> , to bore with	<i>Bell</i> , to ring	<i>Cell</i> , a cave
<i>Hall</i> , a large room	<i>Belle</i> , a young lady	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of
<i>Haul</i> , to pull	<i>Berry</i> , a small fruit	<i>Cellar</i> , under ground
<i>Allowed</i> , granted	<i>Bury</i> , to inter	<i>Seller</i> , one who sells
<i>Aloud</i> , with a noise	<i>Blew</i> , did blow	<i>Censer</i> , for incense
<i>Altar</i> , for sacrifice	<i>Blue</i> , a colour	<i>Censor</i> , a critic
<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Boar</i> , a beast	<i>Censure</i> , blame
<i>Halter</i> , a rope	<i>Boor</i> , a clown	<i>Cession</i> , resigning
<i>Ant</i> , an emmet	<i>Bore</i> , to make a hole	<i>Session</i> , assize
<i>Aunt</i> , parent's sister	<i>Bore</i> , did bear	<i>Centaury</i> , an herb
<i>Haunt</i> , to frequent	<i>Bolt</i> , a fastening	<i>Century</i> , 100 years
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Bowl</i> , to sift meal	<i>Sentry</i> , a guard
<i>Assent</i> , agreement		<i>Choler</i> , anger
<i>Assistance</i> , help		<i>Collar</i> , for the neck
<i>Assistants</i> , helpers		<i>Ceiling</i> , of a room
<i>Augur</i> , a soothsayer		<i>Sealing</i> , of a letter
<i>Auger</i> , carpenter's tool		

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lad
a water-mark
baked flour
brought up
a hole in
earth
gh, a corpo-
on
ear
to purchase
indirectly
e, breweth
e, to break
except
two hogsheads
dar, almanac
der, to smooth
on, a great gun
n, a law
as, coarse cloth
ss, to examine
a carriage
a map
a cave
to dispose of
under ground
one who sells
r, for incense
r, a critic
e, blame
n, resigning
t, assize
ry, an herb
y, 100 years
a guard
anger
for the neck
of a room
of a letter

Clause, of a sentence
Claws, of a bird or
beast
Course, not fine
Course, a race
Corse, a dead body
Complement, full
quantity
Compliment, to
speak politely
Concert, of music
Consort, a compan-
ion
Cousin, a relation
Cozen, to cheat
Council, an assem-
bly
Counsel, advice
Cruise, to sail up
and down
Crews, ships' com-
panies
Currant, small fruit
Current, a stream
Creek, of the sea
Creak, to make a
noise
Cygnet, a young
swan
Signet, a seal
Dear, of great value
Deer, in a park
Dew, moisture
Due, owing
Descent, going down
Dissent, to disagree
Dependance, trust
Dependants, those
who are subject
Devices, inventions
Devises, contrives
Decease, death
Disease, disorder

Doe, a she deer
Dough, paste
Done, performed
Dun, a colour
Dun, a bailiff
Draught, of drink
Draft, drawing
Urn, a vessel
Earn, to gain by
labour
East, a point of the
compass
Yeast, barm
Eminent, noted
Imminent, impend-
ing
Ewe, a female sheep
Yew, a tree
You, thou, or ye
Hew, to cut
Hue, colour
Hugh, a man's name
Your, a pronoun
Ewer, a kind of jug
Eye, to see with
I, myself
Fain, desirous
Fane, a temple
Feign to dissemble
Faint, weary
Feint, pretence
Fair, handsome
Fair, merry-making
Fare, charge
Fare, food
Feet, part of the
body
Feat, exploit
File, a steel instru-
ment
Foil, to overcome
Fillip, a snap with
the finger
Philip, a man's
name

Fir, a tree
Fur, of a skin
Flee, to run away
Flea, an insect
Flew, did fly
Flue, down
Flue, of a chimney
Flour, for bread
Flower, of the field
Forth, abroad
Fourth, the number
Frays, quarrels
Phrase, a sentence
Frances, a woman's
name
Francis, a man's
name
Gesture, action
Jester, a joker
Gilt, with gold
Guilt, sin
Grate, for fire
Great, large
Grater, for nutmeg
Greater, larger
Groan, sigh
Grown, increased
Guess, to think
Guest, a visiter
Hart, deer
Heart, in the stom-
ach
Art, skill
Heal, to cure
Heel, part of a shoe
Eel, a fish
Helm, a rudder
Elm, a tree
Hear, the sense
Here, in this place
Heard, did hear
Herd, cattle

Hie, to haste
High, lofty
Hire, wages
Ire, great anger
Him, from he
Hymn, a song
Hole, a cavity
Whole, not broken
Hoop, for a tub
Whoop, to halloo
Host, a great number
Host, a landlord
Idle, lazy
Idol, an image
Aisle, of a church
Isle, an island
Impostor, a cheat
Imposture, deceit
In, within
Inn, a public house
Incite, to stir up
Insight, knowledge
Indite, to dictate
Indict, to accuse
Ingenious skilful
Ingenuous, frank
Intense, excessive
Intents, purposes
Kill, to murder
Kiln, to dry malt
Knave, a rogue
Nave, middle of a wheel
Knead, to work dough
Need, want
Knew, did know
New, not worn
Knight, a title of honour
Night, darkness
Key, for a lock
Quay, a wharf

Know, to understand
No, not
Leak, to run out
Leek, a kind of onion
Lease, a demise
Lees, dregs
Leash, three
Lead, metal
Led, conducted
Least, smallest
Lest, for fear
Lessen, to make less
Lesson, in reading
Lo, behold
Low, mean, humble
Loose, slack
Lose, not win
Lore, learning
Lower, more low
Made, finished
Maid, a virgin
Main, chief
Mane, of a horse
Male, he
Mail, armour
Mail, post-coach
Manner, custom
Manor, a lordship
Mare, a she-horse
Mayor, of a town
Marshal, a general
Martial, warlike
Mean, low
Mean, to intend
Mean, middle
Mien, behaviour
Meat, flesh
Meet, fit
Mete, to measure
Medlar, a fruit

Sound,

Meddler, a busy body

Message, errand
Messuage, a house
Metal, substance
Mettle, vigour
Might, power
Mite, an insect
Moan, lamentation
Mown, cut down
Moat, a ditch
Mote, spot in the eye
Moor, a fen, or marsh
More, in quantity
Mortar, to pound in
Mortar, made of lime
Muslin, fine linen
Muzzling, tying the mouth
Naught, bad
Nought, nothing
Nay, denying
Neigh, as a horse
Noose, a knot
News, tidings
Oar, to row with
Ore, uncast metal
Of, belonging to
Off, at a distance
Oh, alas!
Owe, to be indebted
Old, aged
Hold, to keep
One, in number
Won, did win
Our, of us
Hour, sixty minutes
Pail, bucket
Pale, colour
Pale, a fence
Pain torment

Pane,
Pair,
Pare,
Pear,
Palate,
mou,
Pallet,
boar,
Pallet,
Pestor,
Pastur,
land,
Patient,
Patient,
peop,
Peace,
Piece,
Peer,
Pier,
Pillar,
colum,
Pillow,
head,
Pint,
Point,
Place,
Plaice,
Pray,
Prey,
Preced,
ampl,
Preside,
Princip,
Princip,
cause,
Raise,
Rays,
Raisin,
Reason,
Relic,
Relict,

<i>Pane</i> , square of glass	<i>Right</i> , just, true	<i>There</i> , in that place
<i>Pair</i> , two	<i>Right</i> , one hand	<i>Threw</i> , did throw
<i>Pare</i> , to peel	<i>Rite</i> , ceremony	<i>Through</i> , all along
<i>Pear</i> , a fruit	<i>Sail</i> , of a ship	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb
<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth	<i>Sale</i> , the act of selling	<i>Time</i> , leisure
<i>Pallet</i> , a painter's board	<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>Treaties</i> , conventions
<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed	<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Treatise</i> , discourse
<i>Pastor</i> , a minister	<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Vain</i> , foolish
<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land	<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Vane</i> , a weathercock
<i>Patience</i> , mildness	<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-vessel
<i>Patients</i> , sick people	<i>See</i> , to view	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle
<i>Peace</i> , quietness	<i>Seam</i> , joining	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle
<i>Piece</i> , a part	<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Wain</i> , a cart, or waggon
<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman	<i>So</i> , thus	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge	<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Pillar</i> , a round column	<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>Pillow</i> , to lay the head on	<i>Sole</i> , alone	<i>Wet</i> , moist
<i>Pint</i> , half a quart	<i>Sole</i> , of the foot	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Point</i> , a sharp end	<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
<i>Place</i> , situation	<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Plaice</i> , a fish	<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Ware</i> , merchandize
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech	<i>Some</i> , part	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Prey</i> , booty	<i>Sum</i> , amount	<i>Were</i> , from to be
<i>Precedent</i> , an example	<i>Straight</i> , direct	<i>Where</i> , in what place
<i>President</i> , governor	<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Way</i> , road
<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	<i>Weigh</i> , in scales
<i>Principle</i> , rule or cause	<i>Suite</i> , attendants	<i>Wey</i> , a measure
<i>Raise</i> , to lift	<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	<i>Whey</i> , of milk
<i>Rays</i> , beams of light	<i>Surplus</i> , over and above	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Raisin</i> , dried grape	<i>Subtile</i> , fine, thin	<i>Weak</i> , faint
<i>Reason</i> , argument	<i>Subtle</i> , cunning	<i>Weather</i> , state of the air
<i>Relic</i> , remainder	<i>Talents</i> , good parts	<i>Whether</i> , if
<i>Relict</i> , a widow	<i>Talons</i> , claws	<i>Wither</i> , to decay
	<i>Team</i> , of horses	<i>Whither</i> , to which place
	<i>Teem</i> , to overflow	<i>Which</i> , what
	<i>Tenor</i> , intent	<i>Witch</i> , a sorcerer
	<i>Tenure</i> , occupation	
	<i>Their</i> , belonging to them	

BRIEF INTRODUCTION to the ARTS and SCIENCES, including EXPLANATIONS of some of the PHENOMENA of NATURE.

1. *Agriculture*.—Agriculture, the most useful and important of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for man and beast.—See *Young's Farmer's Calendar*.

2. *Air*.—The air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation ; and is found by experiment to be eight hundred times lighter than water.

3. *Anatomy*.—Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body when dead, and of examining and arranging its parts ; in order to discover the nature of diseases, and promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.

4. *Architecture*.—Architecture is the art of planning and carrying all sorts of buildings, according to the best models. It contains five orders, called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

5. *Arithmetic*.—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers : and notwithstanding the great variety of its applications, it consists of only four separate operations, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division. See *Joyce's Arithmetic of real life and business*.

6. *Astronomy*.—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions, of the planetary bodies ; and with the nature and extent of the universe.

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun ; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are thirteen moons attached, like that which attends the Earth. Besides these there are Comets ; and millions of Fixed Stars, which are probably Suns to other systems.—See *Blair's Grammar of Philosophy*.

7. *Biography*.—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore most useful to youth.—See *the British Nepos, and abridged Plutarch*.

8. *Botany*.—Botany is that part of natural history which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use.

9. *Chemistry*.—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected. It is a very entertaining and useful pursuit.

10. *Chronology*.—Chronology teaches the method of computing time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

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12. commo gain. society, all other
13. world, divides
14. with pr anonym opinion
15. of water night.
16. made to piece of nel, it w stances. electricit
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17. earth, su in the m has not generate
18. conduct
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21. by the c

11. *Clouds*.—Clouds are nothing but collections of vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to four miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

12. *Commerce*.—Commerce is the art of exchanging one commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of society, and by it one country participates in the productions of all others.

13. *Cosmography*.—Cosmography is a description of the world, or the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

14. *Criticism*.—Criticism is an art which teaches us to write with propriety and taste; but greatly abused by writers in anonymous reviews, who make a trade of it, and sell their opinions.

15. *Dew*.—Dew is produced from extremely subtile particles of water floating in the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

16. *Electricity*.—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to shew itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

In larger experiments, this power appears in liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a particular kind of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of Galvanism.—See Blair's *Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*.

17. *Earthquakes*.—An earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by electricity; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained. Others ascribe it to steam generated in caverns of the earth.

18. *Ethics*.—Ethics, or Morals, teach the science of proper conduct according to the respective situations of men.

19. *Geography*.—Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries; and their peculiarities, natural and political. It is the eye and the key of history.

20. *Geometry*.—This sublime science teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

21. *Hail*.—Hail is formed from rain congealed in its descent by the coolness of the atmosphere.

22. History.—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is, or ought to be, the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

23. Law.—The rule of right; but owing to professional sophistry and chicanery, too often the rule of wrong. To correct its abuse in England, Juries of twelve honest men are appointed to decide all questions according to common sense, and the decisions or arbitrations of lawyers are always carefully avoided.

24. Logic.—Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

25.—Mechanics.—Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

26. Medicine.—The art of medicine consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

27. Metaphysics.—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of the mind. From the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

28. Mists.—Mists are a collection of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

29. Music.—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds in songs, concerts, &c.

30. Natural History.—Natural history includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature.

31. Optics.—The science of Optics treats of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

32. Painting.—Painting is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing and the effects of colours, it teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

33. Pharmacy.—Pharmacy is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture of medicines.

34. Philosophy.—Philosophy is the study of nature, of mind, and of morals, on the principles of reason.

35. Physics.—Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

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36. Poetry.—Poetry is a speaking picture : representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, generally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

37. Rain.—Rain is produced from clouds, condensed, or run together by the cold ; which, by their own weight, fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

38. Rainbow.—The rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. An artificial rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, the water from which must be thrown in a direction contrary to that of the sun.

39. Religion.—Religion is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be the most agreeable to his will, in order to procure his blessing in this life, and happiness in a future state.

40. Sculpture.—Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stone and other hard substances into images.

41. Snow.—Snow is congealed water or clouds ; the particles of which freezing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

42. Surgery.—Surgery is that branch of the healing art which consists in manual operations by the help of proper instruments, or in cutting wounds by suitable applications.

43. Thunder and Lightning.—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of an apparent stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth ; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other as the flash and the report of a cannon ; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every moment.

44. Tides.—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally takes place every six hours. The tides are occasioned by the united attraction exercised by the moon and sun upon the waters.

45. Versification.—Versification is the arranging of words and syllables in such equal order, as to produce that harmony which distinguishes poetry from prose. Verse may be either blank or in rhyme. In blank verse, the last words of the line do not correspond in sound as they do in rhyme.

N. B. For further particulars on all these and many other subjects, the tutor should put into the hands of his pupils, *Blair's Universal Preceptor*, or *General Grammar of Arts, Sciences, and Knowledge* ; or *Watkin's Portable Encyclopædia* ; or *Blair's Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE circumference of the globe is 360 degrees ; each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles ; and it is divided into four great divisions ; *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

The figure of the earth is that of a globe or ball, the circumference of which, or a line surrounding its surface, measures about twenty-five thousand miles : the diameter, or a line drawn through the centre, from one side to the other, is nearly eight thousand miles. The whole is a vast body of land and water.

The parts of land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, coasts, and mountains.

A **CONTINENT** is a large portion of land containing several regions or kingdoms, which are not entirely separated by seas ; as *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

An **ISLAND** is a tract of land surrounded by water ; as *Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland.*

A **PENINSULA** is a tract of land surrounded by water, except at one narrow neck, by which it joins to the neighbouring continent ; as the *Morea in Greece, the Crimea in Tartary.*

An **ISTHMUS** is that neck of land which joins a peninsula to the continent ; as *Corinth, in Greece ; and Precop, in Tartary.*

A **PROMONTORY** is an elevated point of land stretching itself into the sea, the end of which is called a **CAPE** ; as the *Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Verd, in Africa ; and Cape Horn, in South America.*

MOUNTAINS are elevated portions of land, towering above the neighbouring country ; as the *Apennines, in Italy ; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain ; the Alps in Switzerland ; and the Andes, in South America.*

The parts into which the waters are distributed are oceans, seas, lakes, straits, gulphs, bays, creeks, and rivers.

The land is divided into two great continents, besides islands, the eastern and the western continents.

THE EASTERN CONTINENT comprehends *Europe, on the north-west ; Asia, on the north-east ; and Africa, joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is only sixty miles in breadth, on the south.*

THE WESTERN CONTINENT consists of *North and South America, united by the isthmus of Darien which, in the narrowest part, is only twenty-five miles across from ocean to ocean.*

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Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with some impropriety are denominated **THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD**. They differ greatly from each other in extent of country, in the nature of the climate, and the productions of the soil; in the manners, complexion, and character of their inhabitants; and in their forms of government, their national customs, and religion.

The **POPULATION** of these grand divisions of the globe is by no means equal and proportionate. Asia, which has always been considered as the quarter first occupied by the human race, is supposed to contain about 500,000,000 of inhabitants. The population of Africa may be 100,000,000; of America, 25,000,000; and 150,000,000 are assigned to Europe; whilst New Holland and the isles of the Pacific probably do not contain above half a million.

The immense spaces, which lie between these great continents, are filled by the waters of the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Oceans, and of the seas about the Poles.

The **PACIFIC OCEAN** occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of New Holland to the western coasts of America. Separately considered, the Pacific receives but few rivers, the chief being the Amur from Tartary, and the Hoan Ho, and Kian Ku, from China; while the principal rivers of America run towards the east.

The **ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN**, which is the next in importance, divides the old continent from the new.

The **INDIAN OCEAN** lies between the East Indies and Africa. The seas between the arctic and antarctic circles and the poles, have been styled the **ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEANS**; the latter, indeed, being only a continuation of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; while the Arctic sea is partly embraced by continents, and receives many important rivers

EUROPE

EUROPE is the most important division of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior to the others.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of which Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia, are the principal.

The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities, &c. are as follows :

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Norway and {	.....Copenhagen	France	Paris
Denmark		Spain	Madrid
Sweden	Stockholm	Portugal	Lisbon
Russia	Petersburgh	Switzerland	Bern, &c.
Prussia	Berlin	Italy	Milan
Austria	Vienna	Etruria	Florence
Bavaria	Munich	Papedom	Rome
Wurtemberg	Stuttgart	Naples	Naples
Saxony	Dresden	Hungary	Buda
England	London	Turkey	Constantinople
Scotland	Edinburgh	Greece	Athens
Ireland	Dublin	Republic of {	
Batavia (or {	.....Amsterdam	the seven {	.....Cefalonis.
Holland) {		Islands {	

ASIA.

THOUGH, in the revolutions of times and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate.

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted : it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place ; and here the sun of science shot its morning-rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

The names of the principal Asiatic nations, and their capital cities are :

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Teheran	Tibet	Lassa
Arabia	Mecca	Japan	Jeddo.

In Asia are situated the immense islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Philippines.

AFRICA.

THIS division of the Globe lies to the south of Europe ; and is surrounded on all sides by the sea ; except a narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and four thousand two hundred broad ; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians, who were once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism, and degrading superstition.

The cities, &c.

Countries.
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Algeria
Tunis
Tripoli
Egypt
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South Carolina
North Carolina
Maryland
Virginia
Pennsylvania
New Jersey
New York
Rhode Island
Vermont
Connecticut
New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Kentucky
Tennessee
Louisiana
Ohio...

The names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are :

and their capital
Capitals.
Paris
Madrid
Lisbon
Bern, &c.
Milan
Florence
Rome
Naples
Buda
Constantinople
Athens
Cefalonis.

Countries.	Capitals.
Morocco	Morocco, Fez
Algiers	Algiers
Tunis	Tunis
Tripoli	Tripoli
Egypt	Cairo
Biledulgerid	Dara

Countries.	Capitals.
Zaara	Tegessa
Negroland	Madinga
Guinea	Benin
Nubia	Dangola
Abyssinia	Gondar
Abex	Suaquam.

AMERICA.

THIS division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the globe till discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Its riches and its fertility allured adventurers, and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on its coasts.

Spain, Portugal, England, and France, occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects ; and with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts, or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Extending nearly nine thousand miles in length, and three thousand in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

The great division of the continent of America, is into North and South ; commencing at the isthmus of Darien, which in some places is little more than thirty miles over.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent are known by the name of the West Indies.

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided :

UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Capitals.
Georgia	Savannah
South Carolina	Columbia
North Carolina	Newburn
Virginia	Richmond
Maryland	Annapolis
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
New Jersey	Trenton
New York	New York
Rhode Island	Providence
Vermont	Bennington
Connecticut	Hartford
New Hampshire	Portsmouth
Massachusetts	Boston
Kentucky	Lexington
Tennessee	Knoxville
Louisiana	New Orleans
Ohio	Cincinnati

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	Capitals.
Florida	St. Augusta
Mexico	Mexico
New Mexico	S. Fee
California	St. Juan

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	Capitals.
Upper Canada }	Quebec
Lower Canada }	
Hudson's Bay	Fort York
Newfoundland	St. John's
Nova Scotia	Halifax
New Brunswick	St. John's

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following parts .

Countries.	Chief Places.	Belongs to
Terra Firma	Panama	Spain
Peru	Lima	Ditto
Amazonia		
Guiana	Surinam	Holland
	Cayenne	France
Brasil	St. Sebastian	Portugal
Paraguay	Buenos Ayres	Spain
Chili	St. Jago	Ditto
Patagonia		

GREAT BRITAIN is an island 700 miles long, and from 150 to 300 broad, bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, on the West by St. George's Channel; and contains England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties :

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Northumberland	Newcastle	Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury
Durham	Durham	Northamptonshire	Northampton
Cumberland	Carlisle	Bedfordshire	Bedford
Westmoreland	Appleby	Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Yorkshire	York	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
Lancashire	Lancaster	Norfolk	Norwich
Cheshire	Chester	Suffolk	Bury
Shropshire	Shrewsbury	Essex	Chelmsford
Derbyshire	Derby	Hertfordshire	Hertford
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Middlesex	London
Lincolnshire	Lincoln	Kent	Canterbury
Rutland	Oakham	Surry	Guildford
Leicestershire	Leicester	Sussex	Chichester
Staffordshire	Stafford	Berkshire	Abingdon
Warwickshire	Warwick	Hampshire	Winchester
Worcestershire	Worcester	Wiltshire	Salisbury
Herefordshire	Hereford	Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Monmouthshire	Monmouth	Somersetshire	Wells
Gloucestershire	Gloucester	Devonshire	Exeter
Oxfordshire	Oxford	Cornwall	Launceston

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires :

<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Edinburgh.....	Edinburgh	Argyle.....	Inverary
Haddington.....	Dunbar	Perth.....	Perth
Merse.....	Dunse	Kincardin....	Bervie
Roxburg.....	Jedburg	Aberdeen.....	Aberdeen
Selkirk.....	Selkirk	Inverness.....	Inverness
Peebles.....	Peebles	Nairne & Cro-	} Nairne, Cromartie
Lanark.....	Glasgow	martie.....	
Dumfries.....	Dumfries	Fife.....	St. Andrew's
Wigtown.....	Wigtown	Forfar.....	Montrose
Kirkcudbright....	Kirkcudbright	Bamf.....	Bamf
Ayr.....	Ayr	Sutherland....	Strathy, Darnoch
Dunbarton.....	Dunbarton	Clacmannan...	Clacmannan,
Bute & Caithness..	Rothsay	and Kinross...	Kinross
Renfrew.....	Renfrew	Ross.....	Taine
Stirling.....	Stirling	Elgin.....	Elgin
Lithgow.....	Lithgow	Orkney.....	Kirkwall

WALES is divided into the following Counties

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Flintshire.....	Flint	Radnorshire.....	Radnor
Denbighshire.....	Denbigh	Brecknockshire.....	Brecknock
Montgomeryshire.....	Montgomery	Glamorganshire.....	Cardiff
Anglesea.....	Beaumaris	Pembrokeshire.....	Pembroke
Caernarvonshire.....	Caernarvon	Cardiganshire.....	Cardigan
Merionethshire.....	Harlech	Caernarthenshire.....	Caernarthen

IRELAND, 300 miles long and 130 broad, is divided into four Provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster.—These four provinces are subdivided into the following counties

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Dublin.....	Dublin	Antrim.....	Carrickfergus
Drogheda.....	Drogheda	Londonderry.....	Derry
Wicklow.....	Wicklow	Tyrone.....	Omagh
Wexford.....	Wexford	Fermanagh.....	Enniskilling
Longford.....	Longford	Donegal.....	Lifford
East Meath.....	Trim	Leitrim.....	Carrick on Shannon
West Meath.....	Mullingar	Roscommon.....	Roscommon
King's County.....	Philipstown	Mayo.....	Ballinurole
Queen's County.....	Maryborough	Sligo.....	Sligo
Kilkenny.....	Kilkenny	Galway.....	Galway
Kildare.....	Naas & Athy	Clare.....	Ennis
Carlow.....	Carlow	Cork.....	Cork
Down.....	Downpatrick	Kerry.....	Tralee
Armagh.....	Armagh	Limerick.....	Limerick
Monaghan.....	Monaghan	Tipperary.....	Clonmel
Cavan.....	Cavan	Waterford.....	Waterford

* For further details of Geography, the Pupil should consult the various Geographical Works of Goldsmith

EPOCHS IN HISTORY,

from the Creation of the World, to the Year 1815; abstracted from DR. ROBINSON'S Grammar of History.

Before Christ.

- 1117 Creation of the world
- 175 The murder of Abel
- 149 The deluge
- 147 The tower of Babel built
- 100 Semiramis, queen of the Assyrian empire, flourished
- 100 The birth of Abraham
- 128 Joseph sold into Egypt
- 171 The birth of Moses
- 131 The Israelites under Joshua, pass the river Jordan
- 140 Sisostris the Great, king of Egypt
- 14 Troy taken

Before Christ.

- 1117 Samson betrayed to the Philistines
- 1093 Saul anointed
- 1070 Athens governed by archons
- 1048 Jerusalem taken by David
- 1004 Solomon's dedication of the temple
- 926 The birth of Lycurgus
- 907 Homer supposed to have flourished
- 753 The building of Rome
- 587 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar
- 539 Pythagoras flourished.

B. C.

- 536 Cyrus founded the Persian empire
 525 Cambyses conquered Egypt
 520 Confucius flourished
 515 The temple of Jerusalem finished
 490 The battle of Marathon
 431 Beginning of the Peloponnesian war
 390 Plato, and other eminent Greeks flourished
 336 Philip of Macedon killed
 323 The death of Alexander the Great, aged 33, after founding the Macedonian empire
 22 Demosthenes put to death
 264 Beginning of the Punic war
 218 The second Punic war began. Hannibal passed the Alps

B. C.

- 187 Antiochus the Great defeated and killed
 149 The third Punic war began
 146 Carthage destroyed by Publius Scipio
 107 Cicero born
 55 Cæsar's first expedition against Britain
 48 The battle of Pharsalia, between Pompey and Cæsar
 44 Cæsar killed in the senate-house, aged 56
 31 The battle of Actium. Mark Antony and Cleopatra defeated by Augustus
 8 Augustus became an emperor of Rome, and the Roman empire was at its greatest extent
 4 Our Saviour's birth.

Christian Era.

- 14 Augustus died at Nola
 27 John baptized our Saviour
 33 Our Saviour's crucifixion
 36 St. Paul converted [in
 43 Claudius' expedition into Britain]
 53 Caractacus carried in chains to Rome
 61 Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans
 70 Titus destroys Jerusalem
 286 The Roman empire attacked by the northern nations
 319 The Emperor Constantine favoured the Christians
 325 The first general Council of Nice
 406 The Goths and Vandals spread into France and Spain
 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric
 426 The Romans leave Britain
 449 The Saxons arrive in Britain
 456 Rome taken by Genseric
 536 Rome taken by Belisarius
 597 St. Augustin arrives in England
 606 The power of the Popes began
 622 The flight of Mahomet
 637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens
 774 Pavia taken by Charlemagne
 828 The seven kingdoms of England united under Egbert
 886 The university of Oxford founded by Alfred the Great

- 1013 The Danes, under Sueno, got possession of England
 1066 Jerusalem taken by the Turks
 1066 The conquest of England, under William, duke of Normandy, since called William the Conqueror [Land
 1096 The first crusade to the Holy
 1147 The second crusade
 1172 Henry II. took possession of Ireland
 1189 The Kings of England and France went to the Holy Land
 1192 Richard I. defeated Saladin, at Ascalon [John
 1215 Magna Charta signed by King John
 1227 The Tartars under Gengiskhan over-ran the Saracen empire
 1283 Wales conquered by Edward the First
 1293 The regular succession of the English parliaments began
 1346 The battle of Cressy
 1356 The battle of Poitiers
 1381 Wat Tyler's insurrection
 1399 Richard II. deposed and murdered. Henry IV. became king
 1400 Battle of Damascus, between Tamerlane and Bajazet
 1420 Henry V. conquered France
 1420 Constantinople taken by the Turks

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- 1423 Henry VI. an infant, crowned
king of France, at Paris
1440 The art of seal-engraving ap-
plied to printing with blocks
1483 The two sons of Edward the
Fourth murdered in the Tower,
by order of their uncle Richard,
who ascended the throne
1485 The battle of Bosworth, be-
tween Richard III. and Henry VII.
1497 The Portuguese first sail to
the East Indies
1517 The Reformation begun by
Luther
1534 The Reformation begun in
England, under Henry VIII.
1588 The destruction of the Spanish
Armada
1602 Queen Elizabeth died, and
James I. of Scotland, ascended
the English throne
1608 The invention of telescopes
1642 Charles I. demanded the five
members
1645 The battle of Naseby
1649 King Charles beheaded
1660 The restoration of Charles II.
1666 The great fire of London
1688 The Revolution in England,
James II. expelled, and William
and Mary crowned
1704 Victory over the French, at
Blenheim, gained by John, duke
of Marlborough
1714 Queen Anne dies, and George
the First, of Hanover, ascends the
throne of England
1718 Charles the Twelfth of Swe-
den killed, aged 36
1727 Sir Isaac Newton died
1760 George II. died
1775 The American war commenced
1783 America acknowledged inde-
pendent
1789 The revolution in France
1793 Louis XVI. beheaded [son
1798 The victory of the Nile, by Nel-
1799 Bonaparte made First Consul
of France
1803 War re-commenced between
France and England
1805 The victory of Trafalgar, gain-
ed by Nelson, who was killed
1808 The empire of the French, un-
der Napoleon Bonaparte, extend-
ed over France, Italy, Germany,
Prussia, Poland, Holland and
Spain.
1811 George, Prince of Wales, de-
clared Regent.
1812 The Burning of Moscow
1814 Napoleon abdicated the Throne
of France, and the Bourbons re-
stored.
1815 Napoleon returned from Elba

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, for the worlds which roll round them.

"The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work". The royal poet, who expressed himself with such softness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times; and first sang that majestic hymn, which future and more enlightened ages show forth in praise to the Founder of Worlds.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different Systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has at its centre a star, or sun, which shines by its own native light; and round which several orders of opaque globes revolve; reflecting with more or less brilliancy the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the works of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied

without end, and ranged all around us at immense distances from each other : attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them ; and these worlds, doubtless, peopled with millions of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity !

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are with equal wisdom contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us ; and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe.

Those stars which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions ; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their annual orbits.

Our Earth has one satellite or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has, besides, a luminous and beautiful ring, surrounding his body, and detached from it.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty-seven planetary bodies, but we are not certain that there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes ; and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shown us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which, from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies : their long tracks are now calculated by astronomers, who can foretell their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun : though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy we learn that the stars are innumerable ; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens, as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus, were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shewn by later astronomers.

The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles ; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars. What then must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance ! The sun is about a million times greater than all the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together ; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

While the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated they turn round their

own axis.

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own centres, by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining atom.

A rare, transparent, and elastic substance, surrounds the earth to a certain height: This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds: an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures and the richness of their colouring; or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away; and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is that of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

It has its phases, or gradual and periodical increase and decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun, which enlightens it, and the earth, on which it reflects the light that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former seem to be land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest; these project a shadow, the length of which has been measured, and its track ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours in proportion to the size of the moon: whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon; light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts: and considerable changes have been seen among these; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and Herschel, are comparatively but little known the first, because he is too near the sun; the last two, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly; the Sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity; and the size of which equals, and very often exceeds, the surface of our globe.

Every thing in the universe is systematical; all is combination, affinity, and connexion.

From the relations which exist between all parts of the world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relations which unite all the worlds to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings that compose it; in the number, the extent, and the quality, of their effects; and in the sum of happiness that arises from it.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND ZODIAC.

THE Sun revolving on his axis turns,
 And with creative fire intensely burns ;
 First *Mercury* completes his transient year,
 Glowing, refulgent, with reflected glare ;
 Bright *Venus* occupies a wider way,
 The early harbinger of night and day ;
 More distant still our globe terraqueous turns,
 Nor chills intense, nor fiercely heated burns ;
 Around her rolls the lunar orb of light,
 Trailing her silver glories thro' the night :
 Beyond our globe the sanguine *Mars* displays
 A strong reflection of primeval rays ;
 Next belted *Jupiter* far distant gleams,
 Scarcely enlighten'd with the solar beams ;
 With four unfix'd receptacles of light,
 He towers majestic thro' the spacious height :
 But farther yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,
 And six attendant luminaries drags ;
 Inyesting with a double ring his pace,
 He circles thro' immensity of space.
 On the earth's orbit see the various signs,
 Mark where the Sun, our year completing, shines :
 First the bright *Ram* his languid ray improves ;
 Next glaring wat'ry thro' the *Bull* he moves :
 The am'rous *Twins* admit his genial ray ;
 Now burning, thro' the *Crab* he takes his way ;
 The *Lion*, flaming, bears the solar power ;
 The *Virgin* faints beneath the sultry shower.
 Now the just *Balance* weighs his equal force,
 The slimy *Serpent* swelters in his course ;
 The sabled *Archer* clouds his languid face ;
 The *Goat* with tempests urges on his race.
 Now in the *Water* his faint beams appear,
 And the cold *Fishes* end the circling year.

Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions of the Globes, composing the Solar System.

Sun and Planets	Annual Period round the Sun.	Diameter in miles.	Distance from the Sun in E. miles.	Hourly Motion.
SUN .....	.....	820,000	.....	.....
Mercury	87 d. 23 h.	3,100	37,000,000	95,000
Venus	224 d. 17 h.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000
Earth	365 d. 6 h.	7,971	95,000,000	68,000
Mars	365 d. 6 h.	2,180	95,000,000	2,200
Moon	686 d. 23 h.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000
Jupiter	4332 d. 12 h.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000
Saturn	10759 d. 7 h.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000
Hersehel	34845 d. 1 h.	85,109	1800,000,000	7,000

Besides several hundred Comets which revolve round the Sun, in fixed but unascertained periods, and four small planets between Mars and Jupiter, called Asteroids.

POETRY.

1. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
 Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.
 These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
 These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
 And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek
 Has been a channel to a flood of tears.
 Yon house, erected on the rising ground,
 With tempting aspect drew me from the road;
 For Plenty there a residence has found,
 And Grandeur a magnificent abode.
 Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
 Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
 A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
 To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.
 Oh! take me to your hospitable dome;
 Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold;
 Short is my passage to the friendly tomb;
 For I am poor, and miserably old.
 Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
 Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

2. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

By Addison.

THE Lord my pasture shall prepare,
 And feed me with a shepherd's care:
 His presence shall my wants supply,
 And guard me with a watchful eye;
 My noon-day walks he shall attend,
 And all my midnight hours defend.
 When in the sultry glebe I faint,
 Or on the thirsty mountain pant;
 To fertile vales, and dewy meads,
 My weary wand'ring steps he leads;
 Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,
 Amidst the verdant landscape flow.
 Though in the paths of death I tread,
 With gloomy horrors overspread;
 My steadfast heart shall fear no ill;
 For thou, O Lord! art with me still.
 Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
 And guide me through the dreadful shade

Globes, com-

the Sun's Hourly
miles. Motion.

.....
000,000	95,000
000,000	69,000
000,000	68,000
000,000	2,200
000,000	47,000
000,000	25,000
000,000	18,000
000,000	7,000

the Sun, in fixed
between Mars and

Though in a bare and rugged way,
Through devious lonely wilds I stray,
Thy bounty shall my pains beguile :
The barren wilderness shall smile,
With sudden greens and herbage crown'd,
And streams shall murmur all around.

3. THE POOR MOUSE'S PETITION,

Found in the Tray where he had been confined all Night.

By Mrs. BARBAULD.

OH ! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
For liberty that sighs ;
And never let thine heart be shut
Against the wretch's cries.
For here forlorn and sad I sit
Within the wiry grate ;
And tremble at thy approaching morn,
Which brings impending fate.
If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,
And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,
Let not thy strong oppressive force
A free-born mouse detain.
Oh ! do not stain with guiltless blood,
Thy hospitable hearth,
Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
A prize so little worth.
So, when destruction lurks unseen,
Which men, like mice may share ;
May some kind angel clear thy path,
And break the hidden snare !

4. MY MOTHER.

By Miss Taylor.

WHO fed me from her gentle breast,
And hush'd me in her arms to rest ;
And on my cheek sweet kisses press'd ?

My Mother,

When sleep forsook my open eye,
Who was it sung sweet lullaby,
And sooth'd me that I should not cry ?

My Mother.

Who sat and watch'd my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradle bed ;
And tears of sweet affection shed ?

My Mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye
And wept, for fear that I should die ?

My Mother.

Who lov'd to see me pleas'd and gay,
And taught me sweetly how to play,
And minded all I had to say?

My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well?

My Mother.

Who taught my infant heart to pray,
And love God's holy book and day;
And taught me Wisdom's pleasant way?

My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be
Affectionate and kind to thee,
Who wast so very kind to me,

My Mother

Ah, no! the thought I cannot bear;
And if God please my life to spare,
I hope I shall reward thy care,

My Mother.

When thou art feeble, old, and grey,
My healthy arm shall be thy stay;
And I will sooth thy pains away,

My Mother

And when I see thee hang thy head,
'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed;
And tears of sweet affection shed,

My Mother.

For God, who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in his eyes,
If I should ever dare despise

My Mother

5. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

By Cowper.

I WOULD not enter on my list of friends
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
For they are all, the meanest things that are,
As free to live and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in his sov'reign wisdom made them all.

Select Poetry.

6. OMNIPOTENCE.

By Addison.

THE spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame
Their great Original proclaim :
Th' unweari'd sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth :
While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets, in their turn,
Confess the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark terrestrial ball ;
What though no real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found ;
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice ;
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The Hand that made us is divine."

7. THE UNIVERSAL LAW.

From BARROW'S Young Christian's Library.

BLESSED Redeemer, how divine,
How righteous is this rule of thine :
*Never to deal with others worse
Than we would have them deal with us !*

This golden lesson, short and plain,
Gives not the mind or mem'ry pain ;
And ev'ry conscience must approve
This universal law of love.

'Tis written in each mortal breast,
Where all our tend'rest wishes rest ,
We draw it from our inmost veins,
Where love to self resides and reigns.

Is reason ever at a loss ?—

Call in self-love to judge the cause ,
And let our fondest passions show,
How we should treat our neighbours too
How blest would every nation prove,
Thus rul'd by equity and love !
All would be friends without a foe,
And form a paradise below.

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8. THE BIBLE THE BEST OF BOOKS.

From BARROW's Young Christian's Library.

WHAT taught me that a Great First Cause
Existed ere creation was,
And gave a universe its laws ?

The Bible.

What guide can lead me to this power,
Whom conscience calls me to adore,
And bids me seek him more and more ?

The Bible.

When all my actions prosper well,
And higher hopes my wishes swell,
What points where truer blessings dwell ?

The Bible.

When passions with temptations join,
To conquer every power of mine,
What leads me then to help divine ?

The Bible.

When pining cares, and wasting pain,
My spirits and my life-blood drain,
What soothes and turns e'en these to gain ?

The Bible.

When crosses and vexations tease,
And various ills my bosom seize,
What is it that in life can please ?

The Bible.

When horror chills my soul with fear,
And nought but gloom and dread appear,
What is it then my mind can cheer ?

The Bible.

When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,
And mysteries my reason vex,
Where is the guide which then directs ?

The Bible.

And when affliction's fainting breath,
Warns me I've done with all beneath,
What can compose my soul in death ?

The Bible.

APPENDIX.

SECT. I.—Of Letters and Syllables.

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.
The Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*; and
without one of these there can be no perfect sound: all the
other letters, and sometimes *w* and *y*, are called consonants.

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable as, *plain, fair*.

A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable as in *lieu, beauty*.

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters ; as, *am, art*.

SECT. II.—General Rules for Spelling.

RULE I.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have *ll* at the close ; as, *mill, sell*.

RULE II.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have one *l* only at the close ; as *mail, sail*.

RULE III.—Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded retain but one *l* each ; as, *fulfil, skilful*.

RULE IV.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in *l*, have one *l* only at the close ; as, *faithful, delightful*. Except *besall, recall, unwell*.

RULE V.—All derivatives from words ending in *l*, have one *l* only ; as, *equality*, from *equal* ; *fulness*, from *full*. Except they end in *er* or *ly* ; as, *mill, miller* ; *full, fully*.

RULE VI.—All particles in *ing* from verbs ending in *e*, lose the *e* final ; as, *have, having* ; *amuse, amusing*. Except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, and then they retain both as, *see, seeing* ; *agree, agreeing*.

RULE VII.—All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives ; as, *brave, bravely* ; *refine, refinement*. Except *judgment* and *acknowledgment*.

RULE VIII.—All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r* ; as, *refer, reference*. Except *hindrance* from *hinder* ; *remembrance*, from *remember* ; *disastrous*, from *disaster* ; *monstrous*, from *monster*.

RULE IX.—All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire ; as, *millstone, changeable, graceless*. Except *alwaye, also*, and *deplorable*.

RULE X.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives ; as, *sin, sinner* ; *ship, shipping*.

RULE XI.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, double not the consonant in derivatives as, *sleep, sleepy* ; *troop, trooper*.

RULE XII.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in a consonant, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives ; as, *commit, committee* ; *compel, compeller*.

to one syllable. **SECT. III.—Of the Parts of Speech, or Kinds of Words into which a Language is divided.**

into one syllable. The parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten ; as follow :

more letters ; 1. An **ARTICLE** is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are *a, an, and the*.

elling. 2. A **NOUN** is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood, is a noun ; as *John, London, honour, goodness, book, pen, desk, slate, paper, ink ;* all these words are nouns.

with a single vowel. 3. An **ADJECTIVE** is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place, or thing.

with a double vowel. An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs ; as, a *good* man, a *fine* city, a *noble* action.

then compounded. Adjectives admit of comparison ; as, *bright, brighter, brightest* : except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification ; as, *full, empty, round, square, entire, perfect, complete, exact, immediate*.

yllable, ending in *l*, have one. 4. A **PRONOUN** is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning ; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning, unless they are joined to a substantive.

om *full*. Except the. The pronouns substantive are, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, they, their*. Pronouns adjective are, *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, who, this, that, those, these, which, what*, and some others.

in *ment*, retain the. 5. A **VERB** is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing ; as, *I love, he hates, men laugh, horses run*. In every sentence there must be a verb : in the above short example, *love, hates, laugh, run*, are verbs.

Ending in *er*, retain the. An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he, she, or it* ; as the man runs, he runs, or she runs.

nd not in *l*, retain the. The verb *be* has peculiar variations : as, *I am ; thou art ; he, she, or it, is ; we are ; you are ; they are : I was ; thou wast ; he, she, or it, was : we were ; ye were ; they were*.

consonant, with a vowel in derivatives ; 6. A **PARTICIPLE** is formed from a verb, and participates of the nature of an adjective also ; as, *loving, teaching, heard, seen*.

consonant, with a vowel in derivatives ; 7. An **ADVERB** is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it : as *yesterday* I went to town ; you speak *truly* ; *here* comes John.

llable, ending in *le*, have one. Some adverbs admit of comparison : as, *often, oftener, oftenest ; soon, sooner, soonest*. These may be also compared to other adverbs *much, more, most*.

Adverbs have relation to time ; as, *now, then, lately, &c.* : to place ; as, *here, there, &c.* : and to number or quantity ; as, *once, twice, much, &c.*

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together : as John *and* James ; neither the one *nor* the other. *Albeit, although, and, because, but, either, else, however, if, neither, nor, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, notwithstanding, and yet,* are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions : but these six following are sometimes adverbs ; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then.* *Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs ; *for* is sometimes a preposition ; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

9. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of persons, places, or things, to each other : as, I go *with* him ; he went *from* me ; divide this *among* you.

The prepositions are as follow : *about, above, after, against, among, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, towards, under, with, within, without.*

10. AN INTERJECTION is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind ; as, *ah ! O or oh ! alas ! hark !*

EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH ;

THE Figures corresponding to the Number of the preceding Definitions, over each Word.

1 2 3 1 3 3 2 8 4 1 3
The bee is a poor little brown insect ; yet it is the wisest
3 3 2 7 5 1 2 9 4 3 2
of all insects. So is the nightingale with its musical notes,
4 3 1 2 8 6 1 2 9 1 2 1 8
which fill the woods and charm the ear in the spring ; a little
8 3 7 7 3 8 1 2 1 2 8 1
brown bird not so handsome as a sparrow. The bee is a
2 9 2 8 2 3 5 1 2 8
pattern of diligence and wisdom. Happy is the man, and
3 5 1 2 4 7 6 3 1 3
happy are the people, who wisely follow such a prudent
2
example.

5 1 2 10 4 2 7 4 5 3 4 5 2
Praise the Lord, O my soul ! While I live will I sing praises
9 4 2 8 7 4 5 3 6
unto my God, and while I have any being.

NOT. IV

RULE 1
The man
laughing.

RULE 2
which the
it would
mended, c

RULE 3
after verb
beats me ;
proper to

RULE 4
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RULE 5
persons ;
ought it.
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WHEN
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SECT. IV.—Syntax, or Short Rules for Writing and Speaking Grammatically.

RULE 1. A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun; as, the man laughs, he laughs; the man *is* laughing; they *are* laughing. It would be improper to say the man laugh, he laugh; or the men is laughing; they laughs.

RULE 2. Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer; as the pen is bad, and *it* should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen is bad, and *she* should be mended, or *he* should be mended, or *they* should be mended.

RULE 3. The pronouns *me, us, him, her,* are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions: as he beats *me*; she teaches *him*; he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I*; she teaches *he*; or he runs from *we*.

RULE 4. When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an *s* annexed to it; as, George's book, the boy's coat.

RULE 5. The pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say, the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

¶ See also Murray's English Grammar, or Blair's English Grammar, and Adair's 500 Questions on Murray and Irving.

SECT. V.—Of Emphasis.

WHEN we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with strong voice, it is called *accent*; but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid, is called the *emphatical* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example: *Shall you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my servant* in my stead." If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*." If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question: and the answer may be, "No, for I design to ride into *the country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

SECT. VI.—Directions for Reading with Propriety.

BE careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c. and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hem's*. *O's*, and *ha's*, between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it just in the same manner as you would do if you were talking about it. This is the great general, and most important rule of all : which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults in reading.

Let the tone and sound of your voice in reading be the same as in talking ; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of your stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

Place the accent upon its proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

SECT. VII.—Of Capital Letters.

A CAPITAL, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or end of a word ; but is proper in the following cases :

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.
2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.
3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.
4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds : whether of persons, as *Thomas* ; places, as *London* ; ships, as the *Hopewell*, &c.
5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter ; as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty ; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.
6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals : as, “ when *I* walk,” “ thou, *O* Lord !”

SECT. VIII.—Stops and Marks used in Writing.

A COMMA, marked thus (,) is a pause, or resting in speech while you may count one ; as in the first stop of the following example : *Get wisdom, get understanding ; forget it not neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

Propriety.

the nature and
and give every
sound.

and, do not guess
number of syllables

ords.

the same manner

This is the great

if carefully ob-

ng.

g be the same as

natural and easy

, new, awkward

ses, but make no

and the emphasis

rs.

be used in the

following cases :

chapter, or para-

graph.

entence begins.

and every verse

beginning with

the same letter

or syllable.

kind of words

as, *the king's*

navy, *the king's*

navy, *the king's*

navy, *the king's*

navy, *the king's*

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navy, *the king's*

A semicolon (;) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two ; and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the foregoing example.

A colon (:) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect but not ended ; as in the third stop of the foregoing example.

A period or full stop (.) denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four ; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the stop at the end of the foregoing example.

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph ; sometimes accompanying the full stop, and adding to its length. When used by itself, it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question ; as, *Who is that ?*

A note of admiration or exclamation (!) is used when anything is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period ; as, *How great thy mercy, O Lord of hosts !*

A parenthesis () is used to include words in a sentence, which may be left out without injury to the sense : as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret (^) is used only in writing, to denote that a letter or word is left out : as, *Evil communications corrupt ^{good} manners.*

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words : as, *watch-ing, well-taught.*

The apostrophe ('), at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted ; as, *lov'd, tho',* for *loved, though, &c.* It is also used to mark the possessive case ; as, *the king's navy,* meaning *the king his navy.*

Quotation, or a single or double comma turned, (') or (") is used at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted from other authors.

An asterisk, and obelisk or dagger, (* †) are used to direct the reader to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A paragraph (¶) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

& , ; . . ? ! 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

Honour thy Father and Mother
in the Days of thy Youth.

Do unto all Men as you would
that they should do unto you.

Fear God and honour the King.

Every man should make the care
of the injured his own.

We ought to pay respect to Age
because we are all desirous of living
to be old.

Improve by the errors of others
rather than find fault with them.

In Childhood, be modest; in Youth
temperate; in Manhood, just; and
in old Age, prudent.

The Edit
the least
by it.
ciation o
pages b
study of
words an
Words,

ald-de-can
ant to a
la-mode
fashion,
antique (o
tiquity.
propos
pose, Se
Auto da fe
(burning)

Sagatelle
Beau (bo)
Beau mon
fashion.
Belle (bell
or beaut
Belles lett
literatur

Billet doux
Bon mot (b
Bon ton (b
Bouidoir (b
apartme
Carte blan
condition

Chateau (s
Chef d'œu
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Conge d'el
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LIST of FRENCH and other FOREIGN WORDS, and PHRASES in common Use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.

The Editor considers the two following Articles as by no means likely to prove the least useful in his book to a great majority of those in a situation to profit by it. He hopes, therefore, that in endeavouring to express the true pronunciation of the foreign words, he shall not be thought to have disfigured his pages beyond what the occasion warrants. Those who wish to pursue the study of the French language in the simplest manner, and to commit other words and phrases to memory, should consult BOSSUT's First Book of 3000 Words, and his little Phrase Book.]

Aid-de-camp (aid-de-côg). Assistant to a general.
A-la-mode (al-a-môde). In the fashion.
Antique (an-ték). Ancient, or Antiquity.
À propos (ap-ro-pô). To the purpose, Seasonably, or By the bye.
Auto da fe (auto-da-fâ). Act of faith (burning of heretics.)
Bagatelle (bag-a-tél). Trifle.
Beau (bo). A man drest fashionably.
Beau monde (bo-mônd). People of fashion.
Belle (bell). A woman of fashion or beauty.
Belles lettres (bell-letter). Polite literature.
Billet doux (bil-le-dôo). Love letter.
Bon mot (bon-mô). A piece of wit.
Bon ton (bon-tôg). Fashion.
Boudoir (boo-dwar). A small private apartment.
Carte blanche (cart-blansh). Unconditional terms.
Chateau (shat-ô). Country-seat.
Chef d'œuvre (she-deuvre). Master-piece.
Ci-devant (see-de-vang). Formerly.
Comme il faut (com-e-fô). As it should be.
Con amore (con-a-mô-re). Gladly.
Congé d'elire (congee de-lér). Permission to choose.
Corps (core). Body.
Coup de grace (coo-de-grâss). Finishing stroke.
Coup de main (coo-de-mâin). sudden enterprise.

Coup d'œil (coo-deil). View, or Glance.
Debut (de-bu). Beginning.
Denouement (de-nooa-môg). Finishing, or Winding up.
Dernier ressort (dern-yair res-sôr). Last resort.
Depôt (dee-pô). Store, or Magazine.
Dieu et mon droit (dew-a-mon-droit). God and my right.
Double entendre (doo-ble an-tan-der). Double meaning.
Douceur (doo-seur). Present, or Bribe.
Eclaircissement (ec-lair-cis-môg). Explanation.
Eclat (ec-lâ). Splendour.
Eleve (el-ave). Pupil.
En bon point (an-bon-pôint). Jolly
En flute (an-flute). Carrying guns on the upper deck only.
En masse (an-mâss). In a mass.
En passant (an-pas-sang). By the way
Ennui (an-wée). Tiresomeness.
Entrée (an-trây). Entrance.
Faux pas (fo-pâ). Fault, or Misconduct.
Honi soit qui mal y pense (hó-nees swau kee mál e panss). May evil happen to him who evil thinks.
Ich dien (ik-deên). I serve.
Incognito. Disguised, or Unknown
In pêtto. Hid, or In reserve.
Je ne sçais quoi (ge-ne-say-kuau). I know not what.
Jeu de mots (zheu-de-mô). Play upon words.
Jeu d'esprit (zheu-de-sprî). Play of wit.

L'argent (*lar-shang*). Money, or Silver
 Mal-a-propos (*malap-rop-ô*). Unseasonable, or Unseasonably
 Mauvaise honte (*mo-vaiz honte*). Unbecoming bashfulness
 Nom de guerre (*nong des giâr*). Assumed name
 Nonchalance (*non-shal-ance*). Indifference
 Outre (*ont-râ*). Preposterous
 Perdue (*per-due*). Concealed
 Petit maître (*pêtte e maître*). Fop
 Protege (*pro-te-zhây*). A person patronised and protected
 Rouge (*roore*). Red, or red paint

Sang froid (*sang-frou*). Coolness
 Sans (*sang*). Without
 Savant (*sav-ang*). A learned man
 Soi-disant (*sou-ai-dee-zang*). Pretence
 Tapis (*tap-ê*). Carpet
 Trait (*tray*). Feature
 Tete a tete (*tait-a-tât*). Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons
 Unique (*yew-nêek*). Singular
 Valet de chambre (*val'-e-de-sham*). Footman
 Vive la bagatelle (*veev la bag-a-têl*). Success to trifles
 Vive le roi (*éev-ler wau*). Long live the king.

EXPLANATION of LATIN WORDS and PHRASES in common use among English Authors.

N. B. The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English; but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.

Ad ar-bit'-ri-um. At pleasure
 Ad cap-tan'-dum. To attract
 Ad in-fin'-i-tum. To infinity
 Ad lib'-it-um. At pleasure
 Ad ref-er-end'-um. For consideration
 Ad va-lo'-rem. According to value
 A for-ti-o'-ri. With stronger reason
 A'li-as. Otherwise
 Al'-ib-i. Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere
 Al'-ma ma'-ter. University
 Ang'-li-ce. In English
 A pos-te-ri-o'-ri. From a latter reason, or Behind
 A pri-o'-ri. From a prior reason
 Ar-ca'-na. Secrets
 Ar-ca'-num. Secret
 Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. Personal argument
 Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num. Argument of blows
 Au di al'-ter-am par'-tem. Hear, both sides
 Bo-n af'-de. In reality
 Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di. Passion for writing
 Com-pos men'-tis. In one's senses
 Cre'-dat, or Cre'-dat Ju-dæ'-us. *A Jew may believe it (but I will not)*

Cum mul'-tis a'-li-is. With many others
 Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o. With privilege
 Da'-tum, or Da'-ta. Point or point settled or determined
 De fac'-to. In fact
 De-i gra'-ti-a. By the grace or favour of God
 De'ju'-re. By right
 De'-sunt cat'-er-a. The rest is wanting
 Dom'-in-e di'-ri-ge nos. O Lord direct us
 Dram'-a-tis per-so-næ. Character represented
 Du-ran'-te be'-ne pla'-ci-to. During pleasure
 Du-ran'-te vi'-ta. During life
 Er'-go. Therefore
 Er-ra'-ta. Errors
 Est'-o per-pet'-u-a. May it last for ever
 Ex. Late. As, The ex-minister means The late minister
 Ex of-fi'-ci-o. Officially
 Ex par'-te. On the part of, One side
 Fac sim'-i-le. Exact copy or resemblance
 Fo'-lo de se. Self-murderer

Fi-at.
 Fi-ni
 Gra-ti
 Ib-i-d
 I'-den
 Id est
 Im-pr
 Im-pr
 In co
 The
 In for
 or p
 In co
 In pro
 In sta
 In ter
 Ip'-se
 Ip'-so
 I'-tem
 Ju'-re
 Lo'-cu
 Mag'-
 chan
 Me-m
 thou
 Me-u
 Mul-ti
 sma
 Ne'-m
 No
 imp
 Ne p
 Gre
 No'-le
 Non
 men
 O tem
 time
 Om'-n
 O-nus
 Pas'-si
 Per se
 Pro bo
 lic b
 A. B. c
 re-us
 A. D. (c
 of ou
 A. M.
 noon
 year

(from). Coolness
out
A learned man
et-zang). Pretend
carpet [1
ure
it-adit) Face
e conversation
(Singular
(val'-e-de-shamh
(veev la bag-a-ti)
es
r wau). Long N
ES in common w
vere English; but
s below.
-li-is. With man
-o. With privilege
ta. Point or poin
ained
ct
y the grace or favor
ght
a. The rest is wau
-ge nos. O Lord
so-næ. Character
pla"-ci-to. Durin
During life
e
s
-a. May it last for ev
he ex-minister mean
er
Officially
n the part of,
exact copy or rest
f-murderer

Fi-at. Let it be done, or made
FY-nis. End
Gra-tis. For nothing
Ib-i-dem. In the same place
I'-dem. The same
Id est. That is
Im-pri-ma-tur. Let it be printed
Im-pri-mis. In the first place
In' cœ-lo qui-es (se'-lo qui'-ese).
There is rest in heaven
In for'ma pau'-per-is. As a pauper,
or poor person
In com-men-dam. For a time
In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na. In person
In sta'-tu quo. In the former state
In ter-ro'-rem. As a warning
Ip'-se dix'-it. Mere assertion
Ip'-so fac'-to. By the mere fact
I'-tem. Also, or Article
Ju'-re di-vi'-no. By divine right
Lo'-cum te'-nens. Deputy
Mag'-na char'-ta (kar'-ta). The great
charter of England
Me-men'-to mo'-ri. Remember that
thou must die
Me-um and tu-um. Mine and thine
Mul-tum in par'-vo. Much in a
small space
Ne'-mo me im-pu'-ne la-ces'-set.
Nobody shall provoke me with
impunity
Ne plus ul' tra. No farther, or
Greatest extent
No'-lens vo'-lens. Willing or not
Non com'-pos, or Non com-pos
men'-tis. Out of one's senses
O tem'-po-ra, O mo'-res. O the
times, O the manners
Om'-nes. All
O'-nus. Burden
Pas'-sin. Every where
Per se. Alone, or By itself
Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co. For the pu-
lic benefit

Pro and con. For and against
Pro for'-ma. For form's sake
Pro hac vi'-ce. For this time
Pro re na'-ta. For the occasion
Pro tem'-po-re. For the time, or
For a time
Quis sep-er-a-bit. Who shall sepa-
rate us?
Quo an'-im-o. Intention
Quo-ad. As to
Quon'-dam. Former
Re-qui-es'-cat in pa'-ce. May he
rest in peace!
Re-sur'-gam. I shall rise again
Rex. King
Scan'-da-lum mag-na-tum. Scandal
against the nobility
Sem-per e-a'-dem, or sem'-por
i'-dem. Always the same
Se-ri-a'-tim. In regular order
Si'-ne di'-ce. Without mentioning any
particular day
Si'-ne qua non. Indispensable re-
quisite, or condition
Spec'-tas et tu spec-tab'-e-re. You
see and you will be seen
Su'-i gen'-e-ris. Singular; or Unpa-
ralleled
Sum'-mum bo'-num. Greatest good
Tri'-a junc'-ta in u'-no. Three join-
ed in one
U'-na vo'-ce. Unanimously
U'-ti-le dul'-ci. Utility with pleasure
Va'-de-me'-cum. Constant companion
Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum. As in a
looking-glass
Ver'-sus. Against
Vi'-a. By the way of
Vi'-ce. In the room of
Vi'-ce ver'-sa. The reverse
Vi'-de. See
Vi-vant rex et re-gi-na. Long live
the king and queen
Vul'-go. Commonly

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

A. B. or B. A. (ar'-ti-um bac-ca-lau'-
re-us). Bachelor of arts
A. D. (an'-no Dom'-ni-i). In the year
of our Lord
A. M. (an'-te me-rid'-i-em) Before
noon. Or (an-no mun'-di). In the
year of the world

A. U. C. (an'-no ur'-bis con'-di-ti).
In the year of Rome
Bart. Baronet
B. D. (bac-ca-lau'-re-us div-in-i-ta-
tis). Bachelor of divinity
B. M. (bac-ca-lau'-re-us med-i-ci-næ)
Bachelor of medicine

Co. Company	L. L. D. (<i>lê-gum dôc-tor</i>). Doctor of laws
D. D. (<i>div-in-it-a'-tis doc'-tor</i>). Doctor of divinity	M. D. (<i>med-i-ci-næ dôc-tor</i>). Doctor of medicine
Do. (Ditto). The like	Mem. (<i>me-men'-to</i>). Remember
F. A. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis an-ti-qua-ri-o-rum so'-ci-us</i>). Fellow of the antiquarian society	M. B. (<i>med-i-ci-næ bac-ca-lâu-re-us</i>). Bachelor of medicine
F. L. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis Lin-næ-æ so'-ci-us</i>). Fellow of the Linnean society	Messrs. or MM. Messieurs, or Misters
F. R. S. & A. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis re'-gi-æ so'-ci-us et as-so-ci-a-tus</i>). Fellow of the royal society and associate	M. P. Member of parliament
F. S. A. Fellow of the society of arts	N. B. (<i>nô-ta bê-ne</i>). Take notice
G. R. (<i>Georgius rex</i>). George king	Nem con. or Nem. dias. (<i>ném-i-ne con-tra-di-cén-te, or Ném-i-ne dis-sen-ti-én-te</i>). Unanimously
e. (<i>id est</i>). That is	No. (<i>nû-me-ro</i>). Number
Inst. Instant (or, Of this month)	P. M. (<i>post me-rid'-ien</i>). Afternoon
Ibid. (<i>ib-i-dem</i>). In the same place	St. Saint, or Street
Knt. Knight	Ult. (<i>ul'-ti-mo</i>). Last, or Of last month
K. B. Knight of the Bath	Viz. (<i>vi-del'-i-cet</i>). Namely
K. G. Knight of the Garter	&c. (<i>et cêl-er-a</i>). And so on, And such like, or, And the rest.

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

	Arabic.	Roman.		Arabic.	Roman.
One	1	I.	Twenty-one	21	XXI.
Two	2	II.	Twenty-five	25	XXV.
Three	3	III.	Thirty	30	XXX.
Four	4	IV.	Forty	40	XL.
Five	5	V.	Fifty	50	L.
Six	6	VI.	Sixty	60	LX.
Seven	7	VII.	Seventy	70	LXX.
Eight	8	VIII.	Eighty	80	LXXX.
Nine	9	IX.	Ninety	90	XC.
Ten	10	X.	One Hundred	100	C.
Eleven	11	XI.	Two Hundred	200	CC.
Twelve	12	XII.	Three Hundred	300	CCC.
Thirteen	13	XIII.	Four Hundred	400	CCCC.
Fourteen	14	XIV.	Five Hundred	500	D.
Fifteen	15	XV.	Six Hundred	600	DC.
Sixteen	16	XVI.	Seven Hundred	700	DCC.
Seventeen	17	XVII.	Eight Hundred	800	DCCC.
Eighteen	18	XVIII.	Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC.
Nineteen	19	XIX.	One Thousand	1000	M.
Twenty	20	XX.			
One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-three	1823	MDCCCXXIII			

= Equ
Minu
+ Plus

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30...
40...
50...
60...
70...
80...
90...
100...
110...
120...
130...
140...
144...
180...
200...
240...
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s. d.
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6 8
5 0
3 4
2 6
1 8

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20 Pen
12 Our

A complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

CHARACTERS.

= Equal.	× Multiplied by.	:: So is.	One-third.
- Minus, or less.	÷ Divided by.	: To.	|| Half.
+ Plus, or more.	: Is to.	¼ Quarter.	|| 3 Quarters.

Money Table.

s.	d.	£.	s.
12 Pence is	1 0	20 Shillings	1 0
20	1 8	30	1 10
30	2 6	40	2 0
40	3 4	50	2 10
50	4 2	60	3 0
60	5 0	70	3 10
70	5 10	80	4 0
80	6 8	90	4 10
90	7 6	100	5 0
100	8 4	110	5 10
110	9 2	120	6 0
120	10 0	130	6 10
130	10 10	140	7 0
140	11 8	150	7 10
144	12 0	160	8 0
180	15 0	170	8 10
200	16 8	180	9 0
240	20 or	190	9 10
one Pound.	200	200	10 0

s.	d.
A Dollar	is... 4 0
Half-a-Crown	2 6
A Crown	5 0
Half-a-Guinea	10 6
A Guinea	21 0
A Noble	6 8
A Mark	13 4

Practice Tables.

Aliquot parts of a Pound.	Aliquot parts of a Shilling.
s.	d.
10 0 is ½	6 ... is ½
6 8	4
5 0	3
3 4	2
2 6	1½
1 8	¾

Troy Weight.

24 Grains make	1 Pennyweight
20 Pennyweights	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	1 Pound.

Multiplication Table.

Twice	2 are	45 times	8 are	46
..... 3	..... 6	..... 9	..... 45	
..... 4	..... 8	..... 10	..... 50	
..... 5	..... 10	..... 11	..... 55	
..... 6	..... 12	..... 12	..... 60	
..... 7	..... 14	6 times	6 are	36
..... 8	..... 16	..... 7	..... 42	
..... 9	..... 18	..... 8	..... 48	
..... 10	..... 20	..... 9	..... 54	
..... 11	..... 22	..... 10	..... 60	
..... 12	..... 24	..... 11	..... 66	
3 times	3 are	9	..... 12	72
..... 4	..... 12	7 times	7 are	49
..... 5	..... 15	..... 8	..... 56	
..... 6	..... 18	..... 9	..... 63	
..... 7	..... 21	..... 10	..... 70	
..... 9	..... 24	..... 11	..... 77	
..... 9	..... 27	..... 12	..... 84	
..... 10	..... 30	8 times	8 are	64
..... 11	..... 33	..... 9	..... 72	
..... 12	..... 36	..... 10	..... 80	
4 times	4 are	16	..... 11	88
..... 5	..... 20	..... 12	..... 96	
..... 6	..... 24	9 times	9 are	81
..... 7	..... 28	..... 10	..... 90	
..... 8	..... 32	..... 11	..... 99	
..... 9	..... 36	..... 12	..... 108	
..... 10	..... 40	10 times	10 are	100
..... 11	..... 44	..... 11	..... 110	
..... 12	..... 48	..... 12	..... 120	
5 times	5 are	25	11 times	11 are 121
..... 6	..... 30	..... 12	..... 132	
..... 7	..... 35	12 times	12 are	144

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drams make	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	1 Pound
28 Pounds	1 Quarter
4 Quarters or 112 lb.	1 Hund. wt.
20 Hund. wt.	1 Ton.

Bread.

lb.	oz.
A peck loaf weighs	17 6
A Half Peck	8 11
A Quartern	4 54

(tor). Doctor of

(tor). Doctor

Remember
no-ca-lau-re-us).
ine
sieurs, or Mis-

liament

Take notice

dis. (nem-i-ne

r Nem-i-ne dis-

simously

number

(m). Afternoon

nt, or Of last

Namely

ad so on, And

the rest.

abic. Roman.

21 - XXI

25 - XXV.

30 - XXX.

40 - XL.

50 - L.

60 - LX.

70 - LXX.

80 - LXXX.

90 - XC.

00 - C.

00 - CC.

00 - CCC.

00 - CCCC.

00 - D.

00 - DC.

00 - DCC.

00 - DCCC.

00 - DCCCC.

00 - M.

Wine Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
10 Gallons	.....	1 Anker
31½ Gallons	.....	1 Barrel
42 Gallons	.....	1 Tierce
63 Gallons	.....	1 Hogshead
84 Gallons	.....	1 Puncheon
2 Hogsheads	.....	1 Pipe
2 Pipes	.....	1 Tun

Hay.

A Load	contains	36 Trusses
A Truss	weighs	66 Pounds

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 Grains	make	1 Scruple
3 Scruples	.....	1 Dram
8 Drams	.....	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	.....	1 Pound

Long Measure.

4 Inches	make	1 Hand
2 Inches	.....	1 Foot
3 Feet	.....	1 Yard
6 Feet	.....	1 Fathom
5½ Yards	.....	1 Rod or Pole
40 Poles	.....	1 Furlong
8 Furlongs	.....	1 Mile
3 Miles	.....	1 League
69½ Miles	.....	1 Degree

Square Measure.

144 Square Inches	1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	1 Square Yard
30½ Square Yards	1 Square Pole
40 Square Poles	1 Square Rood
4 Square Roods	1 Square Acre
640 Square Acres	1 Square Mile

Cubic Measure.

1728 Cubic inches	1 Cubic Foot
27 Cubic Feet	1 Cubic Yard

Square and Cube Numbers.

Nos.	Squares.	Cubes.
2	4	8
3	9	27
4	16	64
5	25	125
6	36	216
7	49	343
8	64	512
9	81	729
10	100	1000

N. B. For other correct Tables, see JOYCE'S Arithmetic.

Cloth Measure.

2½ Inches	make	1 Nail
4 Nails	.....	1 Quarter
4 Qrs. or 36 Inches	.....	1 Yard
5 Quarters	.....	1 Ell

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
9 Gallons	.....	1 Firkin
2 Firkins	.....	1 Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins	.....	1 Barrel
54 Gallons	.....	1 Hogshead
2 Hogsheads	.....	1 Butt

Dry Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
2 Gallons	.....	1 Peck
4 Pecks	.....	1 Bushel
8 Bushels, or 2 Sacks	.....	1 Quarter
36 Bushels	.....	1 Chaldron

Time.

60 Seconds	make	1 Minute
60 Minutes	.....	1 Hour
24 Hours	.....	1 Day
7 Days	.....	1 Week
4 Weeks	.....	1 Lunar Month
12 Calendar Months, or 365 Days and 6 Hours,	.....	make 1 Year.

Paper and Books.

24 Sheets	.....	1 Quire
20 Quires	.....	1 Ream
2 Reams	.....	1 Bundle
4 Pages	.....	1 Sheet Folio
8 Pages	.....	1 Sheet Quarto
16 Pages	.....	1 Sheet Octavo
24 Pages	.....	1 Sheet Duodecimo
36 Pages	.....	1 Sheet Eighteens

The Months.

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one;
Except in leap-year, at which time
February's days are twenty-nine.

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THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. What is your name ?

Answer. N. or M.

Q. Who gave you this name ?

A. My godfathers and my godmothers in my baptism ; wherein was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

Q. What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you ?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith. And, thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee ?

A. Yes, verily ; and by God's help, so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

Catechist. Rehearse the articles of thy belief.

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ, his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into hell ; the third day he rose again from the dead : He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty ; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief ?

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world.

Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind.

Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

Q. You said that your godfathers and godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's commandments. Tell me how many there be.

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they.

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus ; saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them : for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate me ; and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me, and keep my commandments

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and allowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?

A. I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Q. What is thy duty towards God?

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him; to fear him; and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength: to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

Q. What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me; to love, honour, and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters; to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters; to hurt nobody by word or deed; to be true and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering; to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity; not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Catechist. My good Child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve him, without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's prayer.

A. Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. What desirest thou of God in this prayer?

A. I desire my Lord God, our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me and to all people; that we may

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Q. How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his church ?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation ; that is to say, baptism, and the supper of the Lord.

Q. What meanest thou by this word sacrament ?

A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. How many parts are there in a sacrament ?

A. Two ; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Q. What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism ?

A. Water, wherein the person is baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. What is the inward and spiritual Grace ?

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness ; for, being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized ?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin ; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

Q. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them ?

A. Because they promise them both by their sureties ; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. Why was the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained ?

A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. What is the outward part, or sign, of the Lord's Supper ?

A. Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. What is the inward part, or thing signified ?

A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's supper.

Q. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby ?

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

Q. What is required of them who come to the Lord's supper ?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins : steadfastly purposing to lead a new life ; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death, and be in charity with all men.

N. B. The Editor, for the accommodation of every class of students, has annexed the valuable Catechisms of DR. WATTS, and a very instructive Social Catechism by MR. BARROW. These, with the aid of MRS. PELHAM'S First Catechism, will convey much valuable information to every juvenile mind.

THE FIRST CATECHISM, by DR. WATTS.

QUESTION. Can you tell me, child, who made you?—**ANSWER.** The great God who made heaven and earth.

Q. What doth God do for you?—**A.** He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

Q. And what must you do for this great God, who is so good to you?—**A.** I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

Q. Where doth God teach us to know him and to please him?—**A.** In his holy word, which is contained in the Bible.

Q. Have you learned to know who God is?—**A.** God is a spirit: and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

Q. What must you do to please him?—**A.** I must do my duty both towards God and towards man.

Q. What is your duty to God?—**A.** My duty to God, is to fear and honour him, to love and serve him to pray to him, and to praise him.

Q. What is your duty to man?—**A.** My duty to man, is to obey my parents, to speak the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

Q. What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?—**A.** Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

Q. And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?—**A.** Then I shall be a wicked child, and the great God will be very angry with me.

Q. Why are you afraid of God's anger?—**A.** Because he can kill my body, and he can make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

Q. But have you never done any thing to make God angry with you already?—**A.** Yes; I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

Q. What do you mean by sinning against God?—**A.** To sin against God, is to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

Q. And what must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?—**A.** I must be sorry for my sins; I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and to serve him better for the time to come.

Q. Will God forgive you if you pray for it?—**A.** I hope he will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done, and what he has suffered.

Q. Do you know who Jesus Christ is?—**A.** He is God's own son; who came down from heaven to save us from our sins, and from God's anger.

Q. What has Christ done towards the saving of men?—**A.** He obeyed the law of God himself, and hath taught us to obey it also.

Q. And what hath Christ suffered in order to save men?—**A.** He died for sinners who have broken the law of God, and who deserved to die themselves.

Q. Where is Jesus Christ now?—**A.** He is alive again, and gone to heaven; to provide there for all that serve God, and love his Son Jesus.

Q. Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?—**A.** No; I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own Spirit, if I ask him for it.

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Q. Will Jesus Christ ever come again?—A. Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. For what purpose is this account to be given?—A. That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. What must become of you if you are wicked?—A. If I am wicked I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. And whither will you go if you are a child of God?—A. If I am a child of God I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. Amen.

**The Catechism of the Scripture Names in the Old Testament, by
DR. WATTS.**

QUESTION. *Who was Adam?*—

ANSWER. The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

Q. Who was Eve?—A. The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.

Q. Who was Cain?—A. Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.

Q. Who was Abel?—A. A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.

Q. Who was Enoch?—A. The man who pleased God, and he was taken up to heaven without dying.

Q. Who was Noah?—A. The good man who was saved when the world was drowned.

Q. Who was Job?—A. The most patient man under pains and losses.

Q. Who was Abraham?—A. The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.

Q. Who was Isaac?—A. Abraham's son, according to God's promise.

Q. Who was Sarah?—A. Abraham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

Q. Who was Jacob?—A. Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.

Q. What was Israel?—A. A new name that God gave himself to Jacob.

Q. Who was Joseph?—A. Israel's beloved son, but his brethren hated him, and sold him.

Q. Who were the twelve Patriarchs?

—A. The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

Q. Who was Pharaoh?—A. The king of Egypt, who destroyed the children of Israel; and he was drowned in the Red Sea.

Q. Who was Moses?—A. The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel.

Q. Who was Aaron?—A. Moses's brother, and he was the first high priest of Israel.

Q. Who were the Priests?—A. They who offered sacrifices to God, and taught his laws to men.

Q. Who was Joshua?—A. The leader of Israel when Moses was dead, and he brought them into the promised land.

Q. Who was Samson?—A. The strongest man, and he slew a thousand of his enemies with a jaw-bone.

Q. Who was Eli?—A. He was a good old man, but God was angry with him for not keeping his children from wickedness.

Q. Who was Samuel?—A. The prophet whom God called when he was a child.

Q. Who were the Prophets?—A. Persons whom God taught to foretell things to come, and to make known his mind to the world.

Q. Who was David?—A. The man after God's own heart, who was raised from a shepherd to be a king.

Q. Who was Goliath?—A. The giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

Catechism of Scripture Names.

Q. Who was Absalom?—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

Q. Who was Solomon?—A. David's beloved Son, the king of Israel, and the wisest of men.

Q. Who was Josiah?—A. A very young king, whose heart was tender, and he feared God.

Q. Who was Isaiah?—A. The prophet who spoke more of Jesus Christ than the rest.

Q. Who was Elijah?—A. The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Q. Who was Elisha?—A. The prophet who was mocked by the children, and a wild bear tore them to pieces.

Q. Who was Gehazi?—A. The prophet's servant who told a lie, and he was struck with a leprosy, which could never be cured.

Q. Who was Jonah?—A. The prophet who lay three days and three nights in the belly of a fish.

Q. Who was Daniel?—A. The prophet who was saved in the lion's den, because he prayed to God.

Q. Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?—A. The three Jews who would not worship an image; and they were cast into the fiery furnace, and were not burnt.

Q. Who was Nebuchadnezzar?—A. The proud king of Babylon, who ran mad, and was driven among the beasts.

The Scripture Names in the New Testament.

Q. Who was Jesus Christ?—A. The Son of God, and the Saviour of men.

Q. Who was the Virgin Mary?—A. The mother of Jesus Christ.

Q. Who was Joseph the Carpenter?—A. The supposed father of Christ, because he married his mother.

Q. Who were the Jews?—A. The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and God chose them for his own people.

Q. Who were the Gentiles?—A. All the nations before the Jews.

Q. Who was Caesar?—A. The emperor of Rome, and the ruler of the world.

Q. Who was Herod the Great?—A. The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town in hopes to kill Christ.

Q. Who was John the Baptist?—A. The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come.

Q. Who was the other Herod?—A. The king of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

Q. Who were the disciples of Christ?—A. Those who learnt of him as their master.

Q. Who was Nathanael?—A. A

disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

Q. Who was Nicodemus?—A. The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night.

Q. Who was Mary Magdalene?—A. A great sinner, who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair.

Q. Who was Lazarus?—A. A friend of Christ, whom he raised to life, when he had been dead four days.

Q. Who was Martha?—A. Lazarus's sister, who was cumbered too much in making a feast for Christ.

Q. Who was Mary, the sister of Martha?—A. The woman that chose the better part, and heard Jesus preach.

Q. Who were the Apostles?—A. Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief ministers of his gospel.

Q. Who was Simon Peter?—A. The apostle that denied Christ and repented.

Q. Who was John?—A. The beloved apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.

Q. Who was Thomas?—A. The apostle who was hard to be persuaded that Christ rose from the dead

Q. Who was Judas Iscariot?—A. The wicked disciple who betrayed Christ with a kiss.

Q. Who was the high-priest?—A. The governor of the Jews.

Q. Who was the governor?—A. The ruler of the province.

Q. Who was the king?—A. The ruler of the nation.

Q. Who was the emperor?—A. The ruler of the world.

Q. Who was the prophet?—A. One who foretold the future.

Q. Who was the apostle?—A. One who was sent to preach the gospel.

Q. Who was the evangelist?—A. One who preached the gospel.

Q. Who was the martyr?—A. One who died for the faith.

Q. Who was the confessor?—A. One who suffered for the faith.

Q. Who was the virgin?—A. One who was pure and chaste.

Q. Who was the widow?—A. One who was without a husband.

Q. Who was the orphan?—A. One who was without a father.

Q. Who was the stranger?—A. One who was not of the country.

Q. Who was the foreigner?—A. One who was from a distant country.

Q. Who was the alien?—A. One who was not of the nation.

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Q. Who was Judas ?—A. The
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with a kiss.

Q. Who was Caiaphas ?—A. The
high-priest who condemned Christ.

Q. Who was Pontius Pilate ?—A.
The governor of Judea, who order-
ed Christ to be crucified.

Q. Who was Joseph of Arimathea ?
—A. A rich man, that buried Christ
in his own tomb.

Q. Who were the four Evangelists ?
—A. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and
John ; who wrote the history of
Christ's life and death.

Q. Who were Ananias and Sapphi-
ra ?—A. A man and his wife who
were struck dead for telling a lie.

Q. Who was Stephen ?—A. The
first man who was put to death for
Christ's sake.

Q. Who was Paul ?—A. A young
man who was first a persecutor, and
afterwards an apostle of Christ.

Q. Who was Dorcas ?—A. A good
woman, who made clothes for the
poor, and she was raised from the
dead.

Q. Who was Elymas ?—A. A wick-
ed man, who was struck blind for
speaking against the gospel.

Q. Who was Apollos ?—A. A warm
and lively preacher of the gospel.

Q. Who was Eutychus ?—A. A
youth who slept at sermon ; and
falling down, was taken up dead.

Q. Who was Timothy ?—A. A
young minister, who knew the
scriptures from his youth.

Q. Who was Agrippa ?—A. A
king, who was almost persuaded to
be a Christian.

A SOCIAL OR BRITON'S CATECHISM,

(From BARROW's *Young Christian's Library*.)

Q. What are your social duties ?

A. As a subject of the King of England, I am bound to obey the laws
of my country.

Q. Why were they made ?

A. For the protection and security of all the people

Q. What mean you by protection ?

A. I mean protection against violence, oppression, injustice, and un-
governable passions, which would often lead men to injure and destroy
one another, if they were not restrained by wise laws.

Q. What do you mean by security ?

A. I mean the security of my property, which is the reward of my own
industry, or that of my parents and ancestors, and is secured to me for
my own benefit and enjoyment by the Constitution.

Q. How are the laws of England made ?

A. By the three estates of the realm in parliament, consisting of King,
Lords, and Commons ; each of which must agree to every new law.

Q. What is the King ?

A. The supreme power entrusted with the execution of the laws, the
fountain of honour and mercy, the head of the church, and the director
of the naval and military forces of the empire.

Q. What is the House of Lords ?

A. It consists of the Archbishops and Bishops, of the Dukes, Mar-
quisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of the realm, and is the court of
final appeal in all law-suits.

Q. What is the House of Commons ?

A. It consists of 658 representatives of the people, freely and independ-
ently elected to assist in making laws, and to grant such taxes to the
crown as they deem necessary for the use of the state.

Q. What are the chief objects of the laws ?

A. For the prevention of crimes, by punishment for the example of others, such as death, transportation, imprisonment, whipping, and pillory.

Q. For what crimes is the punishment of death inflicted ?

A. For treason, murder, house-breaking, house-burning, highway robbery, piracy, rioting, forgery, joining, robbing employers, and many other heinous crimes.

Q. How are criminals put to death ?

A. By being hanged by the neck ; traitors are afterwards quartered ; and murderers dissected ; and highway robbers and pirates are sometimes hung in chains on gibbets.

Q. For what offences are criminals transported ?

A. For buying stolen goods, for perjury, for small thefts, picking pockets, and many other crimes.

Q. Where are they transported ?

A. Those who are transported for life, are sent to Botany Bay, a country thirteen thousand miles from England ; and those for fourteen or seven years, are kept to hard labour in prison ships.

Q. For what crimes are offenders whipped, imprisoned, or put in the pillory ?

A. Chiefly for various kinds of thefts and frauds, and for not getting their livelihood in an honest way ; and also for such mischievous practices as hurting or maiming dumb animals, cutting down young trees, and other offences.

Q. How is the guilt of an offender ascertained ?

A. By public trial in a court of law, in which twelve impartial persons are a sworn jury, to decide truly whether they all think him guilty or not guilty.

Q. Is there no other investigation ?

A. Yes, before a magistrate, when the accuser must swear that the accused committed the crime ; and afterwards before a grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen, twelve of whom must agree in opinion that he ought to be put on his trial.

Q. When and where do trials of criminals take place ?

A. At Sessions held quarterly in every county town ; or at Assizes held twice in every year, before one or two of the king's twelve judges.

Q. What becomes of a culprit after his crime has been sworn against him before a justice of the peace, and before his trial ?

A. He is allowed to give bail for his appearance, if his crime is a bailable offence ; but if it is a high crime, as theft, highway robbery, house-breaking, forgery, or murder, he is committed to the county gaol, to await his trial at the next sessions or assizes.

Q. After his trial what becomes of him ?

A. If he is acquitted, he is a freeman as soon as the jury have pronounced him NOT GUILTY. But if they find him GUILTY, he receives the sentence of the law, and is either whipped, imprisoned, transported, or hanged, unless some favourable circumstances should appear, and he should receive the king's pardon.

Q. Does the law punish first and second offences alike ?

A. Yes, the law makes no distinction, and considers all crimes as equally meriting punishment, but for second offences there is less chance of obtaining pardon from the king.

Q. What are the means of avoiding offences ?

A. Constantly to avoid temptation ; to shun bad or loose company never to spend more than your income ; never to do what your conscience tells you is wrong ; and always to remember you are in the presence of

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God, who will punish you hereafter, if you escape the punishment of the laws in this world.

Q. What are the other motives for avoiding crimes ?

A. The experience of all wicked men, that a life of crime is a life of anxiety, trouble, torment, and misery ; their frequent declarations that they would give the world itself to be restored to a state of innocence and virtue ; and also the known fact, that content, health, cheerfulness, and happiness, attend a good conscience, and an honest and virtuous life.

Q. What is a Constable ?

A. An officer of the king, who is sworn to keep the peace, and to seize all who break the peace in his presence ; he also takes into custody, under the authority of the warrant of a magistrate, all persons charged with offences. While in the execution of his duty, his person is held sacred, and to assault him is severely punished by the laws.

Q. What is a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace ?

A. A gentleman who holds a commission from the king, or in a corporation under some royal charter, to hear charges against offenders, and, in heinous cases, to commit them for trial ; in others, when so empowered by law, to inflict small punishments. He also hears and determines questions relative to vagrants, soldiery, publicans, &c. and he forms part of the court of sessions before which offenders are tried.

Q. What is a Sheriff ?

A. The king's civil deputy in the county, whose duty it is to keep in safe custody, without unnecessary severity, all persons committed by justices for trial ; to keep and maintain the courts of law ; to summon grand and petit juries honestly and impartially ; to preside at county elections ; to execute all writs civil and criminal, and to put in force all the sentences of the courts of law.

Q. What is a Lord Lieutenant ?

A. The king's military deputy in the county, whose duty it is to regulate whatever regards the military force of the county.

Q. What is a Grand Jurymen ?

A. One who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, there to hear the charges against offenders on oath, and honestly determine, whether they are so satisfactorily made out, in regard both to fact and intention, as to justify the putting of the accused on his trial, which decision must be affirmed by at least twelve of the jury.

Q. What is a Petit Jurymen ?

A. One who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, and who is sworn with eleven others, to hear and carefully weigh the evidence on every trial ; and according to that evidence to declare, without fear or affection, whether he thinks the accused guilty or not guilty, as well in regard to the fact as the intention.

Q. Is the duty of a Petit Jurymen important ?

A. Yes—it is the most important and most sacred duty which a British subject can be called upon to perform. The life, liberty, property, honour, and happiness of individuals and families being in the disposal of every one of the persons composing a jury ; because every one must agree separately to the verdict before it can be pronounced ; and because every jurymen is sworn and bound to decide according to his own private view of the question, and not according to the views or wishes of others.

Q. What is a Member of Parliament ?

A. A gentleman chosen freely and independently by the electors of towns or counties, on account of their high opinion of his talents and in-

tegrity to represent them in the house of commons or great council of the nation, where it is his duty to support the interests, liberties, and constitution of the realm.

Q. Who are Electors?

A. Persons who are authorised by law to elect members of parliament. In cities or towns they consist of freemen, burgesses or housekeepers; and in counties, of persons who possess a freehold in land or house worth forty shillings per annum. They are obliged to swear that they have not accepted or received the promise of any bribe; and, in truth, the honest performance of the duty of an elector is as important to the country, as that of a jurymen to an individual.

Q. Why are Taxes collected?

A. For the maintenance of the state; for the support of the king's forces, for the protection of the nation against foreign invaders; and for all the purposes which are essential to the true ends of social union and the happiness of a nation. Of the nature and amount of all taxes, the glorious constitution of England makes the representatives of the people in parliament the sole arbiters and judges.

Q. What is the duty of good subjects?

A. To honour the king and his magistrates, and obey the laws; openly to petition the king or parliament against any real grievances, and not to harbour or encourage dissatisfaction; to earn by honest and useful industry, in their several callings, the means of subsistence; to maintain the public peace; to reverence and respect the duties of religion; and to perform every relative of social office, whether of father, husband, son, or brother; constable, overseer, churchwarden, jurymen, or magistrate, with honour, humanity, and honesty, on all occasions doing towards others as they would be done unto.

KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND from the CONQUEST to 1814.

<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.*</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>	<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>
<i>The Normans.</i>			<i>The Houses United.</i>		
W. Cong.	1066 Oct. 14	20 10	Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 8
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10	Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37 9
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35 3	Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28	6 6
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18 10	Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 4
<i>The Normans and Saxons.</i>			Q. Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17	44 4
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34 8	<i>The Union of the two Crowns of England and Scotland.</i>		
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 9	James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22 0
Johanna	1199 Apr. 6	17 6	Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	23 10
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 0	Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	38 0
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 7	James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4 0
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6	<i>The Revolution.</i>		
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50 4	Will & Mary	1689 Feb. 13	13 0
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 3	Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12 4
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>			George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 5	George 2	1727 June 11	33 4
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 5	George 3	1760 Oct. 25	
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	33 6	<i>Crowned Sept. 22, 1761</i>		
<i>The House of York.</i>			<i>Ireland united, Jan. 1801</i>		
Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22 1			
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0 2			
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2 2			

* Each King began to reign on the day his predecessor died.

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PRAYERS.

A Morning Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

O LORD, thou who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day! defend us in the same by thy mighty power, and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight.

Particularly we beg thy blessing upon our present undertakings. Present us, O Lord! in all our doings, with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in these and all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life.

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds; that we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance: but we beseech thee, through thy great goodness, to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understandings, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives.—Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good; that we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign, Lord KING GEORGE, and all the Royal Family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under his Majesty, in Church and State; as also upon all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school.

These prayers, both for them and ourselves, we humbly offer up in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer; concluding in his perfect form of words.

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

An Evening Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

ACCEPT, we beseech thee, O Lord! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day; for thy gracious protection and preservation; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and improvement of our minds; for all the comforts of this life; and the hope of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father, we humbly pray thee, all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

What we know not, do thou teach us; instruct us in all the particulars of our duty, both towards thee and towards men; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight.

Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered, and duly followed. And whatsoever good desires thou hast put into any of our hearts, grant that, by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect: that thy

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name may have the honour ; and we, with those who are assistant to us in this our work of instruction, may have comfort at the day of account.

Lighten our darkness. we beseech thee, O Lord ! and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night. Continue to us the blessings we enjoy, and help us to testify our thankfulness for them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lord King GEORGE, and all the Royal Family.

Bless all those in authority in church and state ; together with all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education ; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy.

These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name, and as the disciple of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord ; in whose words we sum up all our desires. *Our Father, &c.*

A Morning Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY to thee, O Lord ! who hast preserved me from the perils of the night past, who hast refreshed me with sleep, and raised me up again to praise thy holy name.

Incline my heart to all that is good : that I may be modest and humble, true and just, temperate and diligent, respectful and obedient to my superiors ; that I may fear and love thee above all things ; that I may love my neighbour as myself, and do to every one as I would they should do unto me.

Bless me, I pray thee, in my learning : and help me daily to increase in knowledge, and wisdom, and all virtue.

I humbly beg thy blessing upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house*]. Grant them whatsoever may be good for them in this life, and guide them to life everlasting.

I humbly commit myself to thee, O Lord ! in the name of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and in the words which he himself hath taught me : *Our Father, &c.*

An Evening Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY be to thee, O Lord ! who hast preserved me the day past, who hast defended me from all the evils to which I am constantly exposed in this uncertain life, who hast continued my health, who hast bestowed upon me all things necessary for life and godliness.

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father ! to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this day : help me carefully to remember them, and duly to improve them : that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

I humbly beg thy blessing also upon all our spiritual pastors, and masters, all my relations and friends [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house*]. Let it please thee to guide us all in this life present, and to conduct us to thy heavenly kingdom.

I humbly commit my soul and body to thy care this night ; begging thy precious protection and blessing, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour : in whose words I conclude my prayer. *Our Father, &c.*

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A short Prayer on first going into the Seat at Church.

LORD! I am now in thy house: assist, I pray thee, and accept of my services. Let thy Holy Spirit help mine infirmities; disposing my heart to seriousness, attention, and devotion: to the honour of thy holy name, and the benefit of my soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Amen.*

Before leaving the Seat.

BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace before Meals.

SANCTIFY, O Lord! we beseech thee, these thy productions to our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meals.

BLESSED and praised be thy holy name, O Lord, for this and all thy other blessings bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Weight and Value of Gold Coins Current in this Province, in Currency and Livres and Sols.

GOLD.		Weight.		Currency			Old Currency.	
<i>Eng. Portuguese and American.</i>		<i>dwt.</i>	<i>grs.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Sols.</i>
A Guinea.....		5	6	1	3	4	28	0
A half do.....		2	15	0	11	8	14	0
A third do.....		1	18	0	7	9½	9	6½
A Johannes.....		18	0	4	0	0	96	0
A half do.....		9	0	2	0	0	48	0
A Moidore.....		6	18	1	10	0	36	0
An Eagle.....		11	6	2	10	0	60	0
A half do.....		5	15	1	5	0	30	0
<i>Spanish and French.</i>								
A Doubloon.....		17	0	3	14	6	89	8
A half do.....		8	12	1	17	3	44	14
A Louis'd Or coined before 1793		5	4	1	2	8	27	4
A Pistole do. do.		4	4	0	18	3	21	18
The 40 francs coined since 1792		8	6	1	16	2	43	8
The 20 francs.....		4	3	0	18	1	21	14

N. B.—Two pence farthing is allowed for every grain under or over weight on English, Portuguese and American Gold; and two pence one fifth of a penny on Spanish and French. Payments in Gold above £20, may be made in bulk; English, Portuguese and American at 89s. per oz; French and Spanish at 87s. 8½d, deducting half a grain for each piece.

To turn Sterling into Currency, add one ninth part of the Sterling Sum to itself, and the amount will be Currency.

FINIS.

